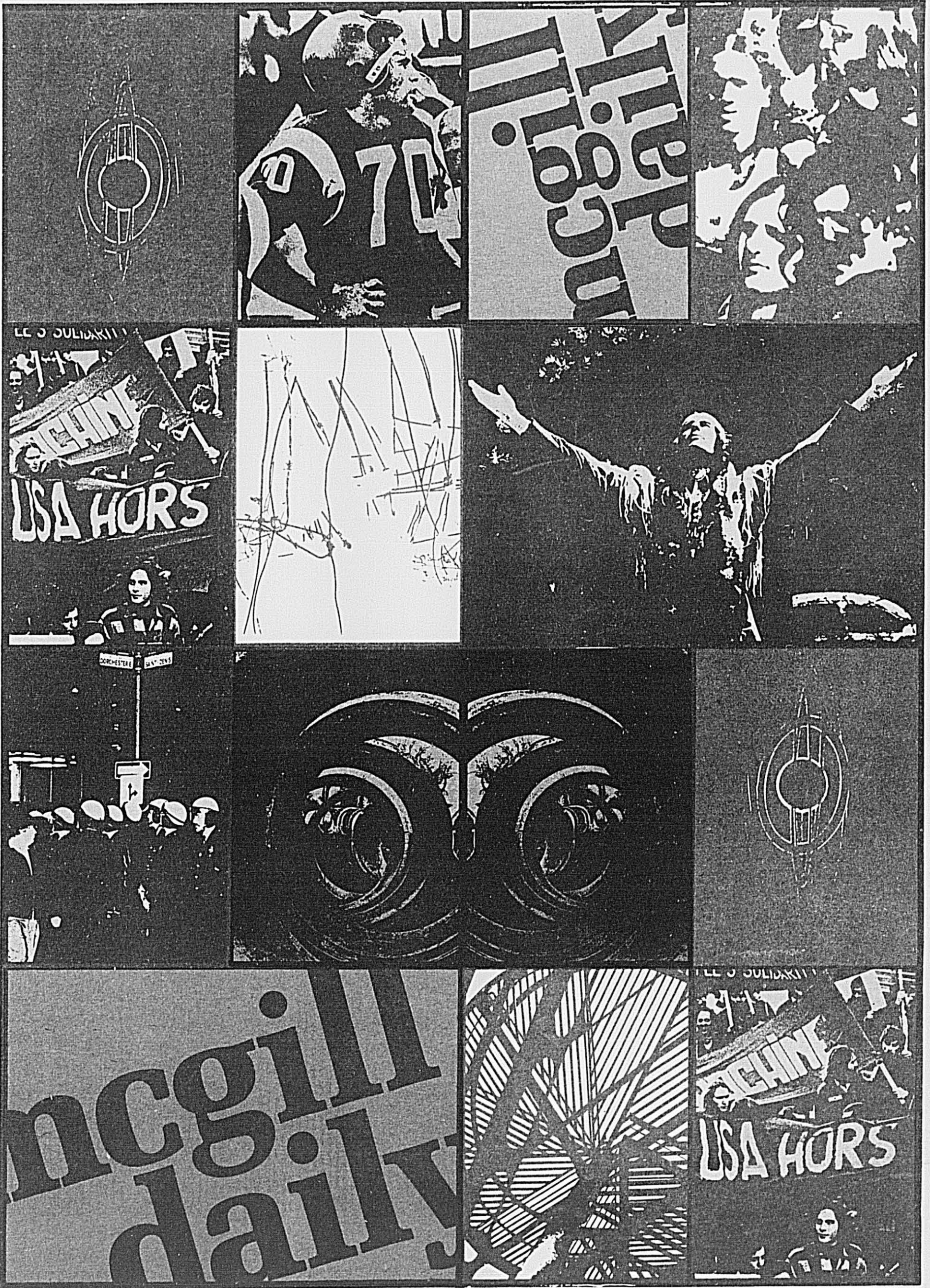




Young b-ballers hustle for 6th

by marty braun

Last year, the McGill basketball Redmen came second in the QUAA standings, beat Loyola in the play-offs, and advanced to the national collegiate championships. This year, the McGill basketball Redmen finished sixth in the league, compiled an eight and ten record, and did not qualify for the play-offs. What happened?

The answer is an obvious one — large turnover. Six of last year's top eight Redmen scorers did not return. Their places were taken by young ballplayers who had little, if any, collegiate experience. The Redmen lost height, outside shooting, and leadership on the court. Kit Kennard was forced to fill the shoes of John Naponick, Joe Prah was forced to fill the shoes of Chad Gaffield, and the rest of the team spent most of the season watching Kennard and Prah try to fill shoes that were too big for them.

However, in spite of these negative opening remarks, it is impossible to say that at season's end the team had not progressed; that nothing had been gained from the year's play. All one has to do is glance at the Redmen's statistics and the improvement is plain to see. Their performances against the league's two top teams, Loyola and Bishop's, are indicative. In their first meeting with Loyola, they were beaten by 79 points. In their second meeting they lost by fifteen. In their first meeting with Bishop's, they lost by six points. They won the rematch.

The statistics also show that McGill scored 1233 points over the course of the year, and allowed

1299. They show that seven of the ten losses were decided by less than nine points and that Kennard came third in the league in individual scoring, with an average of 18.39 points per game. Further, the Redmen opened and closed the season with victories, both courtesy of Laval; they won the former by four points, the latter by 26. What conclusions can one draw?

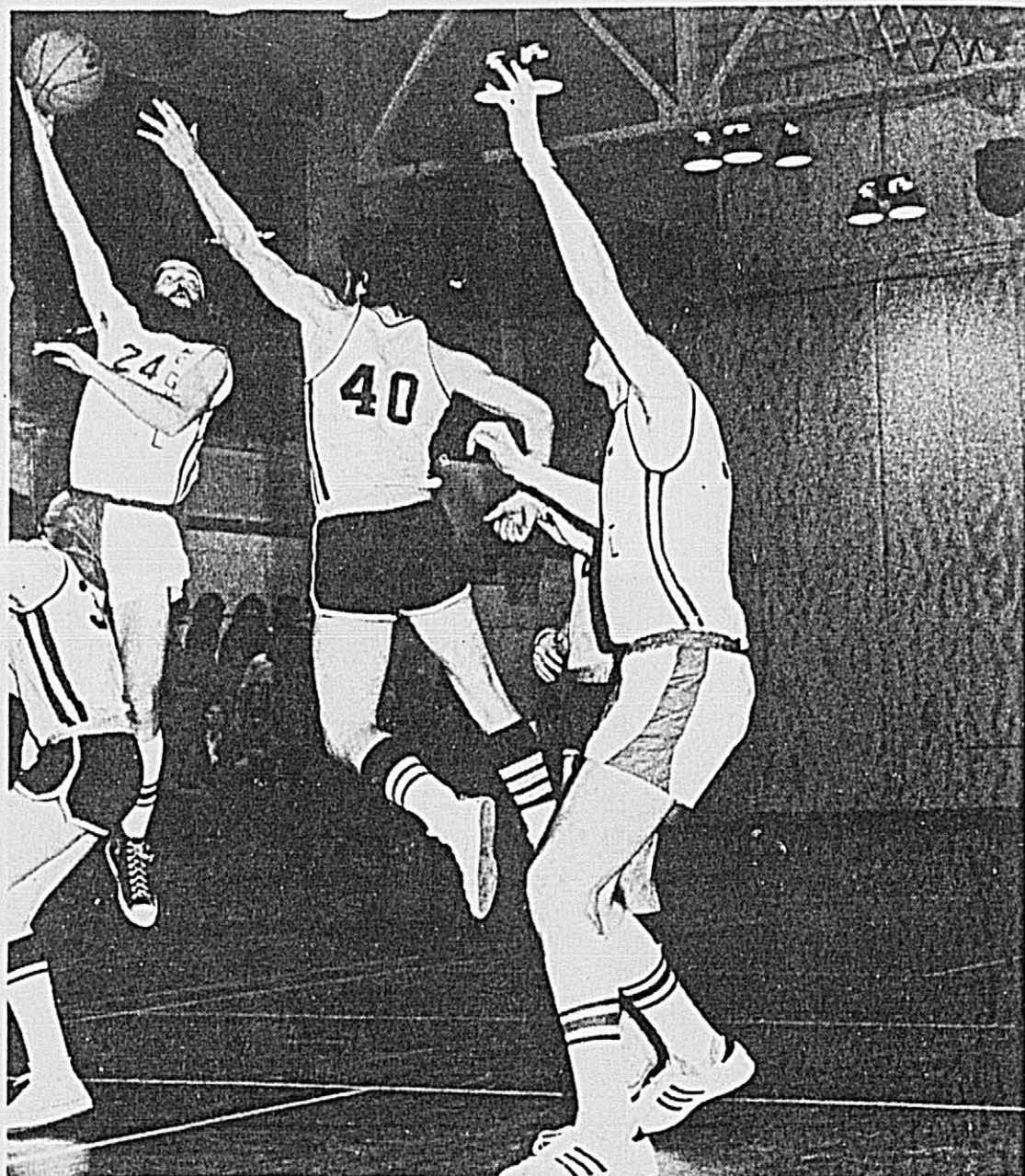
Can one now measure the amount of confidence, or experience, or team unity gained? Do the figures speak of harmony and player-coach relationships? Will they reveal the effect of Joe Prah's absence on next year's team? Are the thoughts of basketballers who aren't playing as much as they believe they should be playing, or basketballers who are playing in a manner contrary to style they prefer, exposed?

Statistics cannot measure the effect attendance has on the team. With the exception of one game, fan support was poor. Why? Are the Redmen boring to watch? Is the Daily's sports department not pushing the team enough? Are students at McGill just naturally apathetic?

Ultimately, statistics will not answer these questions. There is only one thing that can put this season, and all that transpired while it lasted, into perspective; only one yardstick that can render final judgement on the McGill basketball Redmen of 1972-73. A clue perhaps — this year's Redmen are a team of the future. Give up?

The answer, my friends, is two words — next season... See you then.

Thanks Marius.

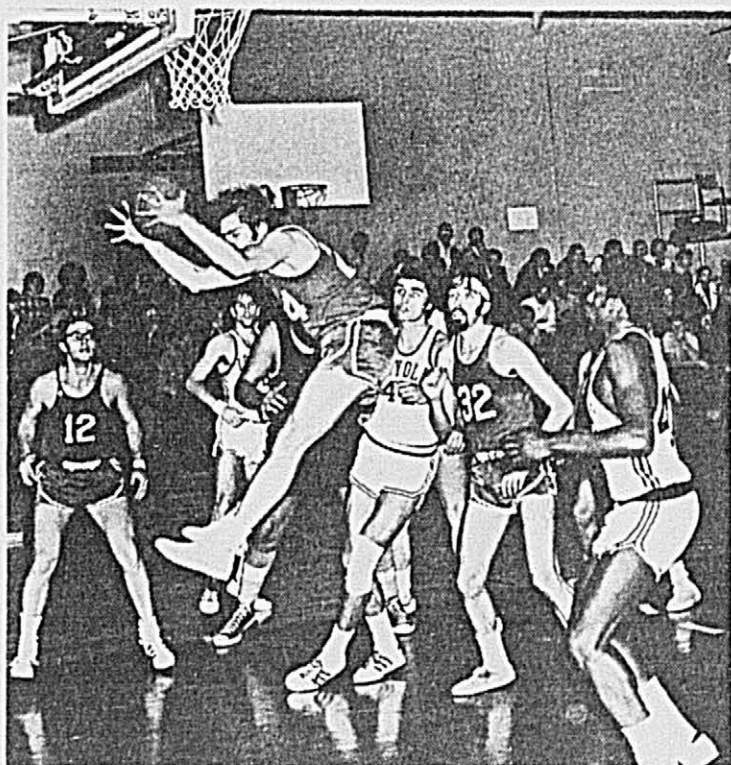


daily photos by harold rosenberg

IN SPITE OF THE TOWERING PRESENCE of Kit Kennard, the basketball Redmen could only finish in sixth place in the QUAA this season. However, the outlook is bright for next year's team.

"The Nobel Puck Prizes"

by ken abramovitch and fulvio bussandri.



DEPLETED BY THE LOSS of several members of last year's championship team, this was a rebuilding year for the hoopsters who, despite poor attendance at games, were improving rapidly at the end of the year.

Dubeau's and Morgan's Rink Follies have done it again folks, and with the termination of such a great event we decided to bring you some of the great moments all those daring intramural hockey players demonstrated during the 1972-73 season.

Played to the tune of Love Story, this highly emotional event (the trophy presentation) will be brought to you in whole by those friendly people in the SIRC, and any reproduction without permission will be highly improbable. (For those of you who aren't too sure what these two reporters are talking about, have no fear, the feeling is highly mutual...)

Making the presentation will be Jaz, the arena's ice attendant, and his sidekick Igor, who sweeps the corners so well that we decided to let him say a few words "I wished you all stay 'ome. That way, I no have to clean ice." Thank You Igor.

And now the awards: This year's "Nobel Puck Prize" was an easy pick as Dr. J.J. Hogan, a McGill chemistry profes-

sor, was chosen for this work-in puck control. Professor Hogan was a linesman and was so good at it we had no other choice. When asked why he officiated hockey games he responded very promptly, "Why it's the puck, of course. I still can't see how that chunk of molecular structure can stay in one piece."

The "Limbo Award", otherwise known as the "How low can you go?" trophy, will not be awarded to any individual player this year. We figured it would go to all of you who decided to walk off with equipment and sweaters at the expense of the Intramural Dept. GOOD SHOW FELLAS. The choice is yours, gentlemen, whether you continue to play with given equipment or suffer the consequences and bring your own.

The "Kenwoods Trophy" was won by Arthur Cohn, star center of Science I. He has more moves than any other competitor, and at last report was working on a way to slip the puck behind him, between his legs, and kick it up to his stick on his backhand... without getting flattened. See if it works now Art, after everyone knows about it.

This year's "McConnell Award" will unfortunately not go to an Engineer (sorry about that fel-

las), but rather to a man from Science who has proven that he meets the standards. His name is Chris Roper, standout goalie for Science II, who has demonstrated that even two quarts before every game could not keep him from stopping the puck. Now that's performance.

There were other trophies but ah... they got stolen also. More about that from Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Forsythe, who has decided to step into the matter "You two men go that way, the rest of you come with me."

Intramural Badminton

Congratulations to Edris Nor-din, winner of the McGill Intramural Badminton Championships.

Hearty and unstirring thanks over the term from gordo the grey to those noble and unselfish production men: Laurie Burger, Elliott Poop, and Craig Tumor. "Your efforts will go unremembered"



VOL. 62, NO. 100 MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1973 THREE CENTS

by erica bessio

Council urges ban on media McGill

Students' Council last Thursday requested that the Administration prohibit Media McGill from showing films with an admission charge on campus.

The motion, presented by Will Hoffman, came as a result of Media McGill's recent policies. Media McGill is a private, profit-making organization whose film showings have created conflicts with the MFS and other departmental groups.

The advertising practiced in the outside media by Bennett Little for on-campus showings is adding to existing tension between downtown theaters and film-showing organizations on university campuses. Further, Media McGill disregarded the FCC's decision by booking the auditoriums on a day allotted to the McGill Film Society (MFS).

Jim Richards, who currently heads the MFS, also pointed out an instance of blatant miscalculation on the part of Media McGill. On February 8, three showings of the film *Women in Love* were scheduled on the same night at two-hour intervals. The film was two hours and nine minutes long and at least twenty minutes were required to empty

the auditorium and sell the tickets for the next show. The result was a cancellation of the third showing and a number of dissatisfied people.

In a printed apology for this error, Little shifted the responsibility on to the distributor who, he said, had not given him the exact length of the film. In fact, Bennett had known about the two-hour and nine-minute length all along.

"We have suspended our advertising in the media outside," said Little when questioned about his promotional methods. This decision followed a distributor's warning of price increase in film rentals if outside advertising continued.

The main cause of friction still resides in Media McGill's booking and use of the auditoriums on a night scheduled for the MFS by the FCC. "The rooms weren't taken and so we booked them," said Bennett Little.

The reason why Saturday, March 3 seemed unused, Richards explained, was because the MFS had donated that night to Radio McGill for an audio-visual presentation. It was thus Radio McGill's responsibility to book

the auditoriums. That they did not, or forgot to, make use of that night does not change the fact that it was one belonging to the MFS. But then, could Media McGill let such a lucrative opportunity go by?

At least two meetings were arranged by Richards, previous to the night in question to ask Little to retract the booking. One was with the Students' Society Executive and the other was with an administration member. Little didn't attend either, later claiming that he was given too short a notice in one case and no notice in the other. Media McGill ended up using both auditoriums and running in competition with themselves on that Saturday night.

"I don't believe in the impartiality of the FCC," Little said. He charged that Morris Apfelbaum, who is now head of the committee and a former MFS president, is the sole member of the committee. To this accusation Apfelbaum replied that when he needed help, last sum-

continued on page 8

English TA's ask more money

Teaching assistants in the English department are organizing to oppose McGill's underpayment of MA students giving courses at the university. They have sent a memo to the English department, which apparently is willing to consider the matter and, the TA's hope, end the discrepancy in salary scales between CEGEP's and the McGill department. Teachers at the city's CEGEP's receive \$400 more per course than their McGill counterparts.

The text of the memo reads:

"Whereas McGill CEGEP teachers receive \$1600 per course as opposed to the normal CEGEP rate of \$2000 per course:

"We the undersigned request that the following measures be

taken: 1. That the retroactive salary of \$400 per section be paid each teaching assistant in the department of English. 2. That we be considered eligible for unemployment benefits during the period in which we are unemployed, i.e. May through August.

"If we are not to be considered 'professionals' and eligible for the above, we request the following:

1. That tuition fees be refunded and waived for next year.

2. That the salary paid to us be reclassified as stipend or scholarship.

3. That our teaching be considered partial fulfillment of the requirements of Phase II PhD program."

Lawyers debate clinical term

Last Wednesday, the Moot Court Room of the Faculty of Law was the scene of a debate concerning the feasibility of instituting a clinical term for post-first year law students. The motion debated in front of about 150 students was: "This house rejects a legal aid semester in this faculty."

The speakers for the motion were Professors Slayton and Scott, of McGill. Slayton spoke first and made it clear that he is not against a clinical term for law students, nor against helping the poor. He maintained, however, that a full term of clinical legal aid work is not the best way to accomplish either of these two objectives.

Slayton and Scott were of the opinion that three full years of formal schooling are necessary for the training of good lawyers. Slayton argued further that it would be disadvantageous to the poor to have inexperienced students handle their problems. Instead, he said those concerned should spend their time and energy convincing established lawyers, who also are more capable of bearing the financial burden, to help the poor.

Scott, realizing that he was the "heavy" of the evening, spent time extolling the virtues of school courses and examinations as the best way to learn law. He also discussed the importance of such courses as Administrative Law and Advanced Tax Law, which the students would miss if they chose to work for the clinic.

The other side of the issue was supported by Professor Ziemans, of Osgoode Hall's clinical program, and Professor Cotler, of McGill. Ziemans, who has more experience than the others with a clinical term, said his clinical term students are quite capable. He argued that it is necessary to acquire experience in areas of law that most formal law courses do not deal

with, such as interviewing and negotiating.

Ziemans also expressed a strong belief that established lawyers, not induced by money, would not in most cases be able to provide as good a service to the poor as students who chose the clinical option and were therefore more motivated and willing to spend more time. He said that the time devoted to a case was the most important service that a lawyer could provide. Ziemans added that he was surprised that McGill, situated in a province undergoing rapid social change, is not already participating by familiarizing students with the real problems of society.

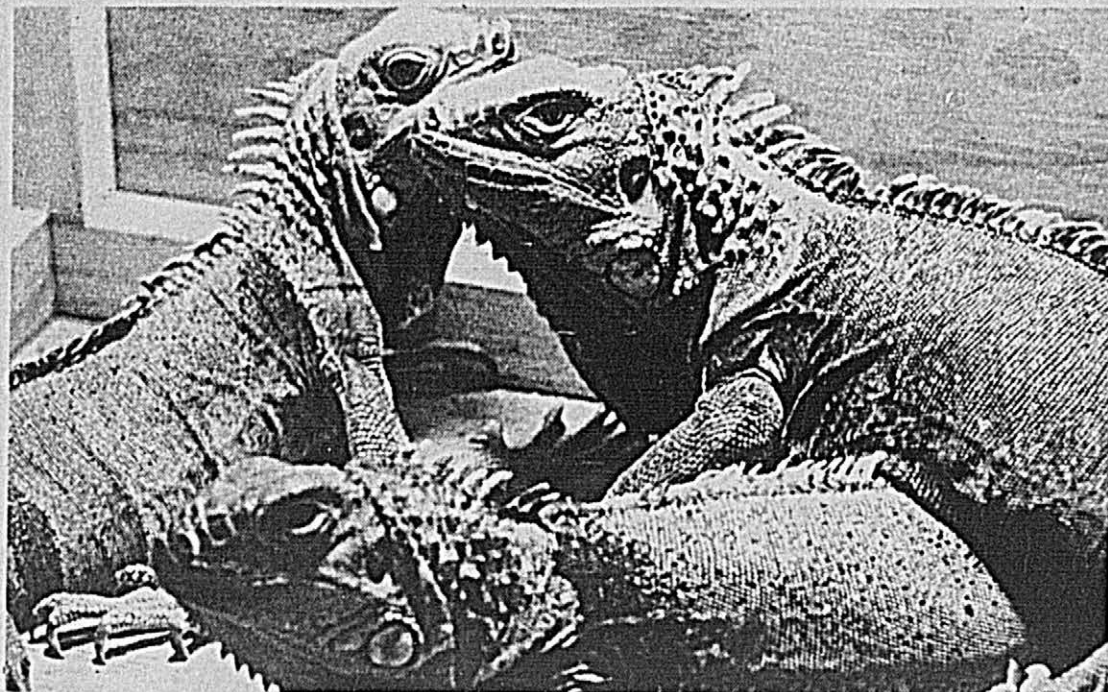
Cotler, matching the debating skill of Scott, explained that the clinical term would not be imposed on everyone. He said that allowing such an option for those who wished to take it is as valid as offering the traditional options in Tax, Real Estate, or Corporate Law to those who wish to pursue those subjects.

Debates or any type of discussion that challenges the traditional role of lawyers and offers alternatives to those students who wish to do more than learn how to earn a lot of money are

continued on page 8

Students Sentenced

Three McGill students: Marsha Fine, Ze'ev Ionis, and Robert Wallace were given a 15-day sentence in jail yesterday for contempt of court. The three had come before the judge to be sentenced for their alleged "obstruction of a peace officer in the performance of his duty." The Daily learned that their sentence would have been suspended had they not caused a commotion while court was in session.



daily photo by antony hampong

BOARD OF GOVERNORS met yesterday and passed a unanimous resolution urging the Daily to stop its publication for this year. Photo shows three B. of G. members discussing the merits of the resolution.

today

TUESDAY, MARCH 20
Fencing Club:

Organizational meeting at 6:30 pm, to be followed by a small social. All persons who have fenced this year and who plan on fencing next year are urged to attend.

Literary Magazine:

All those, regardless of faculty, who are interested in contributing to a new university literary magazine, sponsored by the English Literature Association, are invited to bring poems, fiction, essays, and reviews to Arts B20 by April 13, 1973. Projected publication date is September.

El Corazon del Pueblo:

Exhibition of Latin American popular culture, Union 124.

Players' Club:

"Pickled Onions" comic revue. Free. 1 pm, Sandwich Theatre

Men's Judo Club:

Last practices before grading on the 25th. Group picture will be taken.

Camera Club:

All members who do not take out summer memberships must clear their lockers by May. Summer membership information will be posted on the camera club bulletin board. Plenty of low-cost reloaded film is still available.

English Department:

Deadline for submissions for Peterson and Shapiro Prizes extended till 4 pm, Friday, March 23. See posters (Arts and Leacock billboards) and English office (Arts 155) for details.

Bartending Course:

Section II at 8 pm in Room 79 of the Samuel Bronfman Building.

Black Students' Union:

General meeting to finalize the program for the March 30 - April 1 cultural weekend. Meeting in Union Room 464 at 6 pm. For further info, drop in at Room 464 or telephone 392-8947 between 12 noon and 5 pm.

Greatheart Buddhist Monastery:

Friends meditation program every evening, 7-8 pm at Durocher and Prince Arthur locations. Sunday 8-9 pm. For more info, call 844-9429.

Legal Aid:

10-12:30, 1-3, Union Room 412, 392-8952.

English Department Film Series:

Blow-up, 4 pm, FDAA (PSCA), admission 25c.

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Gary Wallace; 3625 Aylmer, between Prince Arthur and Lorne Crescent, tel. 392-4947. 8:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21
Community McGill:

We need a tutor/big sister for

an 11 year old girl in Pte. St. Charles. She has a learning disability which is affecting her social adjustment as well as her school work. For more info, Union 414, tel. 392-8980, 11-2.

Players' Club:

"Pickled Onions" comic revue. Free 1 pm Sandwich Theatre.

Men's Judo Club:

Last practice before grading on the 25th. Group picture will be taken.

Film:

A Luta Continua - a new film on Mozambique. 1:45 to 3:45 pm at the Auditorium no. 151 - Bronfman Building. Films on Revolution in Africa.

Fine Art Class:

Inst: Ahmed Yar Khan. Will continue in Morrice Hall no. 107, 6-8 pm Monday and Wednesday.

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Gary Wallace; 3625 Aylmer, between Prince Arthur and Lorne Crescent, tel. 392-4947. 8:30 pm.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22
Sandwich Theatre:

On Baile's Strand, The Death of Cuchulain by W.B. Yeats, 1 p.m.

China Friendship Society:

"The Red Lantern", a film of a modern Chinese opera. FDAA, 8 p.m.

ASUS Week Folk Afternoon:

Union 307. Noon - 4 p.m. Starring Danny Greenspoon, Marc Nerenberg, Shelly Brown and others. Free!

ASUS Week Coffeehouse:

Union Pizza Lounge. 8 p.m. 'till end Starring famous comic Campbell Hendery and music and merriments. Free!

Debating Union:

4 p.m., Leacock 230, Professor Roger Graham on "Conscription in the Two World Wars: A Comparison".

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Los Quinchamali; 3625 Aylmer, between Prince Arthur and Lorne Crescent. tel. 392-4947. 8:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23
Pre-Medical Society:

Allen Fein, speaking on "Marine Medicine: Medical Aspects of Human Underwater Activity." 4th floor, Seminar Room of McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, 1 p.m. Enter through 3rd floor Library.

Sandwich Theatre:

On Baile's Strand, The Death of Cuchulain by W.B. Yeats. 1 p.m.

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Los Quinchamali; 3625 Aylmer 8:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24
PGSS:

Spring Mixer at Thomson House, 9 p.m. - 2 a.m. Members and their guests welcome.

continued on page 5

what's what

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE JAMES BAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Due to the refusal of the Quebec Government to do so, the James Bay Committee is holding public hearings on the James Bay Development Project. These will take place on Saturday, April 7, from 9 o'clock in the morning, in the Auditorium of Pavillon Lafontaine, U.Q.A.M., 1301 Sherbrooke Street East.

Briefs concerning the Project should be sent to the James Bay Committee, 2050 de Maisonneuve West, Montreal 108, before April 7. They should be not more than four double-spaced pages in length; additional data may be included in an Appendix but will not be read. For more information, phone 933-9955.

CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES

McGill University has now become a member of the Center for Research Libraries. The Center, located in Chicago, is a cooperative project for the collection and storage of important, but infrequently used, scholarly resource materials. It is now an international organization with over 80 members and a collection of some 3,500,000 volumes.

Materials from the Center may be borrowed through the normal Inter-library Loan channels. Since the material is intended for research use, it may not be assigned for reserve book or class use. Materials may be kept for reasonably long periods but, after two weeks, are subject to recall if needed by another member of the Center. In order to ensure that material may be returned promptly if needed by another member, a physical check of the material will be made by the Interlibrary Loan Department of the borrowing library at least three times a year.

The Center's collection, which has been built by purchase, exchange and gift, is strong in such areas as foreign doctoral dissertations (non-North American), backfiles of newspapers no longer published, obscure scientific journals, government documents from the emerging nations of Africa and Asia, etc.

This vast resource is now open to you as part of your McGill library privileges. Catalogues of the holdings of the Center for Research Libraries are available in the Reference Department, McLennan Library, and the Medical Library. Further information is available from the Reference Librarians in the various McGill libraries.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING CAREERS TALKS

To assist students in choosing the branch of engineering which they wish to pursue, the departments of the Faculty will present and discuss their programs at a series of lunch-time meetings. These will be held in the Auditorium of the Frank Daw-

son Adams Building from 12:10 until 1:30 pm on Mondays and Wednesdays as follows:

Metallurgical Engineering, Monday 19 March
Mining Engineering, Wednesday 22 March
Mechanical Engineering, Monday 26 March
Civil Engineering, Wednesday 28 March
Electrical Engineering, Monday 2 April
Chemical Engineering, Wednesday 4 April.

MCGILL FACULTY UNION FORUM

Forum on Employment Security and Unionization for University Professors, this Friday in the Leacock Council Room. 1:00-2:30 pm: "Employment Security Tenure and Contract Renewal". 3:00-4:30: "Unionization of University Professors". 4:30 pm: Refreshments.

PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS UNION

What is it that psychologists do? What types of jobs are offered in the various areas of psychology? What does it take to get into graduate school? Where is contemporary psychology heading? What can you expect to get out of the undergraduate psychology program at McGill? What can't you expect?

"Psychology in Perspective" - an informal panel discussion in which members of the psychology department, with interests in different areas of psychology, will discuss topics of specific and general interest to psych students. An open discussion period will follow a brief talk by the panelists. Note-taking is strictly forbidden!

Panelists:
Dr. Ferguson - Chairman of the Psychology Department;
Dr. Douglas - Child/Clinical;
Dr. Lambert - Social;
Dr. Rabinovitch - Child;
Dr. White - Physiological/Graduate School.

Time: Thursday, March 22 at 2 pm

Place: Stewart S1/3 (south block) Also, on Friday night (8 pm) March 23 in the Union coffee lounge

"Spring Fever Beer Bash". Invited guests include: S. Freud, I. Pavlov, B. Skinner, King Rat. A variety of Positive Reinforcements will be served, including live music provided by Trilogy.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

If you have an interest which could be shared by the McGill community, we can give you a room in the Union, seed money to defray some costs, and lots of moral support. Come to the Student Affairs Office on the first floor of the Union and leave your name and phone number, care of Director of Clubs and Societies, or phone 844-3381 ext. 2205 and leave a message. If you represent an already existing club which is encountering problems of any sort, we can arrange an interview at your

convenience.

SKIN AND SCUBA CLUB

Invites all interested to come to the Gym, Room g-20, on Wednesday night at 7:30 to participate in the planning for the year's first dive, tentatively to be held at the end of March. Discussed will be location, the actual date, and acquisition of equipment, as well as problems of transportation. As this will be the last meeting of this sort before the spring and summer programs, we would also like a full turnout of members in order to see how many plan an active diving career this summer. As a further incentive to attendance, we will be serving refreshments! Also, a year's free membership (card included) will be given to all who attend. How can you lose?

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

On March 24, the Society will be presenting a Sports Day. There will be four main events. Table tennis (men, women), volleyball (co-ed), floor hockey (men), and badminton (men, women). The place is the Sir Arthur Currie Gym from 10 am to 6 pm. Registration will take place between 10 am and 11 am. All are welcome.

DRUG AID CLINIC

On Thursday the Drug Aid Clinic was created by Students' Council. All students with crisis counselling experience and others interested in volunteer work part-time over the summer would be most welcome to set up and get the Clinic working. For more information, please call Loren Hicks at 482-2791. All persons welcome. Also needed are people willing to harass various Foundations for contributions.

FUTURE COMMUNE FUTURE

Want to get into communal or co-operative living? Do you live in a commune? Like the idea? Let's get together, talk about it, start some soon. Meetings every Monday, 7 p.m., 3593 St. Urbain, Women's Information and Referral Centre. 842-4781. Women, men, and children welcome.

MSEA

Bartending Course; Section 2 starts tomorrow night at 8 pm, in SBB room 79.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Jerome Cohan, author of The Criminal Process in the People's Republic of China and Contemporary Chinese Law, will speak on "Law and Society in China", Thursday, at 2:30 pm in the Leacock eighth floor council room.

ASUS WEEK

ASUS Folk Music Afternoon, this Thursday from noon to 4 pm, in Union 307. Music for the masses! Come between classes! An all-star performance in-

continued on page 5

today

continued from page 4

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Los Quinchamali, 3625 Aylmer.
8:30 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 26

English Department

Film Series:

Dr. Strangelove, 4 p.m. FDAA.
Admission 25c

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Vince Griffin, 3625 Aylmer.
8:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27

English Department

Film Series:

Dr. Strangelove, 4 p.m. FDAA.
Admission 25c

McGill Players'

"The Life of Galileo" by Bertolt Brecht. Saidye Bronfman Centre. Tickets available now. Union Box Office: \$1.00 Students and Senior Citizens, \$2.50 general public. Reservations: 392-8926; Information: 392-8989.

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Vince Griffin: 3625 Aylmer.
8:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

McGill Players:

"The Life of Galileo" by Bertolt Brecht. Saidye Bronfman Centre. Tickets available now. Union Box Office, \$1.00 Students and Senior Citizens, \$2.50 general public. Reservations: 392-8926; Information: 392-8989.

Asus/Debating Union:

8 pm FDAA, Professor David Suzyki of "Suzyki on Science" fame, speaking on "Genetics Elitism".

continued on page 37

what's what

continued from page 4

cluding Danny Greenspoon and friend, Marc Nerenberg, Shelly Brown, and a cast of thousands. Absolutely free.

ASUS Coffeehouse, Thursday from 8:30 pm till end, in Union pizza lounge. Thrills, comedy, music, and excitement — absolutely free. Starring famous comic Campbell Hendery and his all-star review with the debut of their new act. Musicians may also be present... if you can play, sing, joke or whatever, bring your act.

On Friday, 4 pm, Union 307 — Jazz in the Afternoon. Another free afternoon. Musicians include the Ooze-Doo-Wah

Band, the Jackson-Miller Confederation and the Holy Family Jazz Band.

Rock'n' Roll'n' Beer Bash: Friday from 8:30 pm in the Union ballroom. The Plastic Roseland Dance Conspiracy presents an evening of music to boogie to. So put on your dancing shoes, and come on down to hear the Dog Knots Country and Western Band, the Back Door Blues Band, the Albert Failey Band, and a special mystery guest. The music is all free, but the beer and health food will be sold.

CARIBBEAN SOCIETY

Elections on Thursday March 22 at 7 pm in Union 123-124. Nominations are open for the positions of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Public Relations Officer. Leave nomination paper in mail box in the ISA office or call Marion

at 849-7186. Two short films on the development of independence in the Caribbean will also be shown.

"THE RED LANTERN"

The China Friendship Society presents "The Red Lantern", a film of a modern Chinese opera. This Thursday, at 8 pm in the Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.

PRE-MED SOCIETY

Films!

- 1) Medical Experiments for Manned Space Flight (today)
- 2) The Cost of Hope (March 27). This film spans a typical 24 hour period in the life of a hospital.
- 3) The Transplanters (April 3).

All showings will be in McIntyre 522, at 1 pm. All welcome.

SHALOM

it's the

SPRING DANCE & CLOSING BASH

MUSIC: by WEIGHT!

FOOD: A CATERED AFFAIR!

BAR: BY SEAGRAM'S!

WHEN: MARCH 31, Sat. 8 pm

WHERE: McGill Hillel
3460 Stanley

COST: \$2 each
RSVP 845-9171
before March 23

Hard, lonely, gut-wrenching career. Low salary.

You're still reading, and that's interesting. Maybe you're one of those people who feel, deep down, that all those things you're supposed to want — ease and safety and super-abundance — might not mean real happiness for you.

Maybe you look around at our great "I Want" society and get the odd twinge of doubt. On rainy days, say, or on Monday mornings. Perhaps you suspect man was created for something more satisfying. And that you were born to tackle a bigger challenge in life.

If so, we'd like to talk to you. We're the Catholic Church. Today's Catholic Church. And one thing we never do to a man who enters the priesthood is, we never ask too little of him.

Call or write: Director of Vocations,
2065 Sherbrooke St. W., Room 321-c, Montreal.
866-2111, 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Monday-Friday.

continued from page 9

month, but even this price is beyond the capacity of many. (The average annual income in Mexico is \$300). As it is, the influx of peasants into the cities is creating slums much faster than the city, state, or country can ever replace them.

Personal and corporate taxes are low, thereby protecting the foreign investors, the small but rich Mexican entrepreneurial sector, and the landed class. Financial relief from these sources for the problems mentioned above is thus out of the question.

The net result is a mushrooming social and political crisis. Class divisions are sharply defined. The extremely rich number 100,000 families; the middle class is 7 million people, and the workers, peasants, and unemployed form the rest of the population. These economic oppositions lead to racial oppositions and racism as well. The elite is mostly of "white" Spanish descent, whereas the middle class and workers are of Spanish-Indian descent, or mestizo. Many of the very poor are Indian.

It is small wonder that sectors of the population, notably student organizations are beginning to question the predominance of the PRI, which has displayed more concern in the past for the foreign interests in Mexico than for the people's welfare.

As a one-party country, Mexico has not been able to develop an organized opposition party to fight the PRI. But that opposition is forming, as can be seen by police arrests of communists, and aggression against students. Conciliatory legislation, like the 1972 law controlling foreign investment after the fact, are also indicative of this.

But unless the government does something drastic to better living conditions in the countryside, and especially in the cities, where people can organize, its years of rule in the future will be numbered.

FOR SALE ONE WAY TICKET TO PARIS

(on Air Canada)

Valid till
September 1Call
844-7096,
evenings.

SMOKERS KICK THE HABIT

participate in a study

at

THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH
ON DRUG DEPENDENCE
Sir George Williams University
Hall Building - 931
Tel: 879-4568

ABORTIONS

Information about free legal abortions in Montréal or low cost abortions in New York non-profit clinics.

WOMEN'S HELP ORGANIZATION

1566 Pine Ave. West
935-2517, 931-3177
Mon.-Sat. 9 AM to 8 PM

If you need help in removing your unwanted hair permanently, call 931-8531.

Christine Dabrowska,

Electrologist,
3465 Cote Des Neiges,
Suite 80

A.S.U.S.

Community Speakers Programme

will be presenting a series of speakers discussing a wide diversity of issues and topics of interest to both students and the community at large. These both students and the community at large. These programmes will be presented during school hours and in the evenings. Times and locations will be posted.

Pre Medical Society Elections:



Nominations called for Executive Positions:

- 1) President
- 2) Vice-president for speakers
- 3) Vice president for movies
- 4) Treasurer
- 5) Executive Secretary

Please Hand in Name, Address, Phone Number, Year, and Position Application with suggestions to: Union 409 or Stewart N2/8 by Thursday, March 22/73.

Any members of the Society wishing to participate in the election as a voting member, please leave name and phone number by March 22/73.

ELECTION NIGHT: Monday, 8:00 p.m.
March 26/73, in Union 409

Centre interuniversitaire d'Etudes européennes/
Interuniversity Centre for European Studies

"CRIME IN 18TH CENTURY PARIS"

A "Marc Bloch" Lecture to be given (in French) by Professor Richard COBB, Oxford University, on Wednesday, 21 March, 1973 at 8:30 p.m. in UQAM's Arts Building auditorium, 125 Sherbrooke west.

We will listen to your problem!

Come to the Counselling Centre

Drop in at B-133, 3700 McTavish
or call 392-8882

Personal, educational, vocational counselling and psychological testing (at no cost)

Department of Counsellor Education
Faculty of Education

Dr. William M. Talley, Director,
Counselling Centre

ACADEMIC BOOK SHOP

2125 Drummond Street

between Sherbrooke and Maisonneuve

a five minute walk from campus

843-5711

For:

- Textbooks
- College outlines
- Literary criticism

Friday March 16th and Monday March 19th

McGill Debating Union

presents

Conservative M.P.

HEWARD GRAFFTEY, author of "Black Paper on Medical Care" speaking on "Medical and Health Care Services in Canada."

Monday, March 19th 1p.m. Leacock 26



The *McGill Daily* is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal 112. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

The *Daily* is a sustaining subscriber of l'Agence Presse Libre du Québec, a subscriber to Liberation News Service, and a member of Canadian University Press. Editorial Offices: 392-8955. Advertising office: 392-8902.

Editor-in-chief: Nesar Ahmad
Advertising Manager: Victor Loewy
Photography Editor: Jean-Michel Joffe
Sports Editor: Gordon Patterson

How to choose an editor

Editor:

The election by Students' Council of Joan Mandell as the *Daily's* editor for next year is only an episode in the continuing saga of the *McGill Daily's* furthering of its own self-perpetuating clique. During the last two years, demands on the part of the *Daily* for "staff autonomy" have helped to ensure that the control of the *Daily* would remain in the hands of a closely-knit group officially called "the *Daily* Staff."

The demand for staff autonomy is incompatible with one basic fact: that being that it is McGill's 15,000 students whose fees permit the *Daily* to operate, which means that the *Daily's* operation must answer to that group whose funds it uses. If the *Daily* was run solely with the aid of funds furnished by "the *Daily* staff", then the demand for "staff autonomy" would be a little more reasonable than it is given present conditions. It is the McGill student who pays for the *Daily* and therefore must have a say in its operation and in who becomes the *Daily's* editor.

We live in a society in which the government taxes us and uses the money as it and not as we, the governed, see fit. If government is only supposed to have as much power as is given to it by the citizens, it would seem today that government has overstepped its bounds. However, this does not mean that the Students' Society has the same right: to steal our money — and while giving it to all sorts of "worthwhile clubs" like the Gay Club, and passing arbitrary Vietnam resolutions — not giving us the right to see that our money is used in our interests and not in the interests of fifteen or so petty bureaucrats in the Union.

Each individual McGill student must insure that the money he gives to the Students' Society must be used as he wishes it to be used. If his money is

used contrary to his wishes, then the student's freedom and right to see that his property is being utilized as he wishes — is being violated. If so, the student must fight back against those people to whom robbery is legal.

McGill students who feel as I do, that we are being manipulated by a Students' Society and a *Daily* who claim that they have a perfect right to use our money in any way they feel, in violation of our basic rights of property and freedom, must fight back. As long as we are being manipulated by petty politicians, we should withhold our twenty-four dollars a year in Students' Society fees, to ensure that our rights as students and human beings be respected.

If the Students' Society refuses to grant the students of McGill — the people to whom the Society is responsible — the right to see that their contributions of twenty-four dollars are spent as they, the students see fit — then it will be up to each and every student to destroy the lechery, corruption, and unbridled immorality which runs amok at 3480 McTavish Street, home of the *Daily* and the hand that feeds it and so many other disruptive influences on and off campus — the Students' Society of McGill University.

David Marcus Eibel, BA-E2

Reply

Dear Marcus,

I was so glad to receive your letter. To tell you the truth, I was beginning to get a little worried. Can you imagine a whole year of the *Daily* without a letter from David Marcus Eibel?

In replying to your letter, I must point out that you are wrong in claiming that there is a self-perpetuating clique controlling the *Daily*. My own election as the *Daily's* editor last year was endorsed by over 3000 students, who signed the petition supporting my candidacy. And a meeting of 1200 students overturned, by an overwhelming majority, the earlier decision of that small coterie of political paymasters,

the Students' Council, to appoint someone not chosen by the *Daily* staff.

This year, through our repeated efforts, we have succeeded in recruiting a number of new staffers. This recruitment drive, I am sure, will continue next year.

It does take a long time, dear Marcus, to build up an experienced staff. The *Daily* suffered a great loss in 1969, when Editor Mark Wilson was fired by Students' Council. The entire staff resigned in protest. As a result, the new editor had to start from scratch. I don't think the *Daily* ever really recovered from that jolt. But during the last two years, we have constantly recruited and trained new people. If this process is allowed to continue without interruption, in the next two years the *Daily* will have a solid core of experienced journalists, which will certainly improve the quality of the paper.

I agree with you that Students' Council, whose representative character can always be questioned, should not be allowed to elect the *Daily* editor. But what is to be done? I can think of two solutions, one of which is inadequate and the other of which is a new idea, one that in my opinion, is certainly worth trying.

The first solution is the holding of a referendum. But as we know, such referenda often degenerate into "popularity contests." It is true that in 1968, an extremely qualified candidate, Mark Starowicz, was elected by referendum, but many of the people who voted for him later revealed that they chose him because of his "personality" rather than because of his journalistic qualifications.

Therefore, there is always the risk that someone may get in who has insufficient journalistic ability or who cannot get along with the staff.

The second solution is one that is already being tried by newspapers in several Canadian universities. The job of selecting the editor could be assigned to an independent Board. Let me explain this idea in some detail:

The Students' Society can set up a Publication Society. This organization would be assigned the task of publishing the *Daily* and perhaps other student publications. Membership in the Society should be open to any McGill

student, at no charge, upon special registration.

The Publication Society should be governed by a Board of Directors, which may consist of representatives from the Publications Society, the Students' Council and the *Daily* staff. This Board should be the only recognized medium of communication in administrative matters between the Society, its member publications (e.g. the *Daily*) the Students' Council, the University Administration, and the general student body. The Board would have the power to appoint and, if necessary, suspend, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Daily*.

The decisions of the Board, of course, could be overruled by a general meeting of the Publications Society.

You can see that there are many advantages to this proposal. The Publications Society, with its open membership, can be a very democratic organization. At the same time, this Society will have a much better understanding of the workings of a newspaper. It can thus appreciate the problems involved in putting out the paper every day. On the other hand, the Society can be in close touch with the general student body. All student complaints (aside from letters to the editor of course) could be directed to this Society.

This is just a suggestion. The details can be worked out later. I think, in principle, that there should be no objection to this idea, even from you. But if you don't agree, there is nothing I can do about it. I really don't think you represent the students of this University.

But I still like to hear from you. All the *Daily* staffers enjoy reading your amusing letters. Keep writing to them next year.

Nesar Ahmad

by lenny wexler

Erickson expresses cultural concerns

Noted Canadian architect Arthur Erickson recently expressed concern for the survival of cultural entities and the environments supporting them.

An alumnus of McGill who has achieved world recognition, Erickson was recently invited back by the Architecture Undergraduate Society to address an audience of about 250 students and other interested persons.

Though best known among Canadians for his design of the Canadian pavilion at the 1970 World's Fair in Osaka, Japan, Erickson and his firm—Arthur Erickson Architects—have had a significant impact on Canada's architectural landscape, including among their projects the design of Simon Fraser University.

Erickson spent most of the evening talking about his latest project—a museum in British Columbia housing artifacts of West Coast Indians. He spent much time elaborating on the artwork of the Haida Indians of British Columbia which was housed within the museum and later he complained about how the technologic-

al revolution has literally obliterated scores of cultural groups around the world. After his main talk he told of an effort he was making to have the United Nations protect remaining cultural groups from destruction.

One of Erickson's aims in keeping with his philosophy is to design his buildings so that they will integrate into the environment, and not destroy it. In light of this, a student asked him how he could in good conscience accept the commission to design a hotel-resort complex destined for Lake Louise in Banff National Park and in so doing destroy a famous piece of Canada's wilderness. Moreover, the student emphasized that it was an American corporation, Esso Imperial Oil, which was backing the project.

Erickson replied by explaining that the proposed complex was to be situated in a location remote from the Lake itself and that it was meant to put a stop to the haphazard hotel development already taking place right on the lake. The project has since been canned by the government.



Despite his dealings with Esso, Erickson had some sour words about American domination of Canadian industry. He told a story of how he met with great frustration when trying to get the cooperation of the large copper companies in Canada for the production of a special finishing material for the Bank of Canada extension in Ottawa which he was working on.

The copper companies which were actually owned and controlled in the US did not feel that considering the minor role of the Canadian market in comparison with their huge American market that it was worth the effort to produce such a material for a Canadian project, prestigious though it may have been. Said Erickson at one point, "You just can't get anything done here. Everything is controlled in the States". Erickson finally went to Japan to get his copper work done.

The implication of this anecdote was that even successful professional people are not immune to the effects of American domination of Canadian industry. However, architecture students did not seem to think the idea very significant among all the thoughts he expressed during the evening. When asked afterwards what they thought of the man Time Magazine (Canadian Edition) labelled "Canada's Master Architect", their reactions ranged from feelings of great revelation to indifference. Opinion was unanimous, however, that he was a "nice guy".

It is ironic to note that the lecture was held in what is probably the worst-designed building at McGill. Roughly 250 people crammed into a poorly ventilated but well-heated lecture hall and endured two hours of stifling heat and humidity while Erickson killed time waiting for his slides, on which his presentation depended, to arrive. Which building? The Engineering building, of course.

ANNOUNCEMENT

This being the last issue of the Daily, all items for future today columns should be handed in to Radio McGill. All reactionary letters should also be addressed there. Bye, bye Ralph Seliger and Robert Feinstein. See you next year.

Public Reading of Tenders

Tenders for the operation of the University Centre's Food Services 1973-74 will be opened and read aloud on Friday, May 11 at 2 pm. Union 327.

by arnold bennett

Greek Students resist oppression

Suddenly, for the first time in six years, a wave of open resistance to the regime of the colonels has arisen in Greece. And it has arisen in the universities, which the regime had mercilessly purged of all pockets of resistance in the first months after the coup of April 1967.

What the dictatorship did not take into account was the as yet unborn spirit of resistance among students, only 13 or 14 years of age in 1967, who are now in the universities.

The new wave of resistance began in January of this year, when students protested against the regime's control of university administrators and student "leaders". Ever since the coup, all university officials have been appointed by the regime, and student elections have been rigged by allowing only supporters of the regime's preferred candidates to vote.

On January 28 over 1500 students at the Polytechnical Institute in Athens demonstrated against the closing of the Institute by the regime. The regime had closed the Institute because of strikes by students who were demanding the right to participate

in the drafting of a New Charter for Higher Education.

When the demonstration was joined by hundreds of students from other institutions, a large body of police was sent in to break it up. Nevertheless, the strike continued and spread.

On February 13, the regime issued a decree providing for the withdrawal of draft deferments from students "participating in or inciting strike activities".

The next day, thousands of students rallied to protest this decree. The police attacked, and over 100 students were arrested. The police also invaded the Institute building and the offices of the Chancellor, brutally beating many students and professors. The Chancellor and the Faculty Senate resigned in protest.

Meanwhile, at the Law School of the University of Athens, where hundreds of students had begun a solidarity strike, a demonstration was broken up violently by police. Many students and bystanders were taken away in ambulances.

On February 18, while busloads of Security Police stationed themselves in readiness around the Court building, 11 students

continued on page 43

by paul murray

A matter of principle

Tomorrow, the Principal will tell Senate that Dr. George d'Ombrian has been re-appointed Dean of Engineering for the next five years. And frankly, Dr. d'Ombrian is a good choice, if not the best.

What bothers us is that the way in which the choice was made was not so good.

It's strange how important things always seem to happen at the last moment, when one is short on time to deal with them.

After a year of trying to help shape University policy through student participation on University committees, we have to say that our experience has been less than satisfactory.

The point is, McGill's Administration really does not care what students and even a large number of faculty members have to say about the way this University is run. Or about who runs it.

This is regrettable, because during the past year many students and staff have tried to do their bit to make McGill a better place, and they have tried to play by the Administration's rules. Funny rules.

The two most frustrating examples involved the Principal's Advisory Selection Committees to choose a Dean of Students and a Dean of Engineering. Both times, we tried to play fair and both times we learned that the Principal gets what the Principal wants whether or not a majority

of people agree with him.

On one hand, this is alright because the rules say that ultimately, the Principal can do whatever he pleases. But in the first case, after going through the trouble of calling a group of people together to advise him on a choice, and after they indicate a clear preference for one thing and he does something else — one has to wonder what it's all about.

Maybe that's why the Principal decided not to even go through the motions the second time around.

Normally, a Dean is appointed after considering the merits of the different candidates. But when there is only one candidate, this is a minor consideration.

Also, one normally conducts a thorough review of the outgoing Dean's achievements at such a time — especially if the outgoing Dean is up for re-appointment.

The idea of a review is good. It gives one the chance to consider alternatives and it is only by debating alternatives and forming a consensus that one can be sure of making the best decision and the best understood decisions.

For reasons we cannot quite understand, there were no alternatives and no review in this case.

This establishes a very bad precedent and one would hope somebody will go through the bother of finding out why when Senate meets tomorrow. This simply should not have happened and steps must be taken to ensure that it does not happen again.

You see, it's a matter of Principle.

Media McGill...

continued from page 3

mer, no one was willing to lend a hand.

Richards also questioned whether his presidential application had been properly considered. Bennett Little, who acts as Executive Applications Director, is in charge of interviewing and recommending the president.

In a description of his interview, Richards said: "André Levy (Major Activities Director) asked me about my plans for next year. André ate his lunch and looked out the window while I elaborated. I was cut off after a couple of minutes when Bennett entered the room. His question was whether or not MFS would make a profit."

"He doesn't understand the aims of a film society," Richards said. "About \$2,500 of our budget goes to buy books and equipment for student use. I tried to explain this to him but he cut it off and said he 'didn't want to pursue it further'. That was the end of the interview."

Asked about the interview, Little said that Richards had tried to justify the MFS rather than his application for president of the society. "André Levy heard that MFS members were dissatisfied with Richards anyway," he concluded. In fact, Richards was chosen by the members as president in January of this year.

In a statement clarifying his position, Bennett Little said: "Media McGill is a profit-making organization. We try to show the best quality of available

films. Our prices are higher than other campus organizations' because we have more costs and are not subsidized by the Students' Society."

Still, although Media McGill is a private enterprise, it pays no rent for the auditoriums. What is paid by both MFS and Media McGill only accounts for cleaning and a porter. Admittedly, the salaries paid to Media McGill staff and MSEA head must take quite a chunk of Media McGill's revenues. But is this a reason for what is equivalent to the administration's subsidization of a rival private enterprise on campus?

Lawyers...

continued from page 3

badly needed at the Law Faculty. I hope that faculty members, especially Dean Durnford, who listened to the debate, take note of the support that students present showed for the clinical term. I hope that the approval of such a term in principle at an earlier meeting will mean that they won't spend too much time in committees or wherever delaying its implementation. (114 students voted against rejecting the clinical term, 23 voted for rejection, and six abstained).

As Professor Cotler said, it is time that faculty members, and Professor Scott in particular woke up and realized that they are in the twentieth century.

Mexico: the institutionalized revolution

by linda feldman



The scene was incongruous and therefore typical. On the fence, circling slums owned by a prominent Mexican politician there blazed the scarlet initials of his party: PRI, short for Partido Revolucionario Institucional (Institutional Revolutionary Party).

Yet, despite the promise of "revolution", in 1972 almost 85 per cent of Mexico's 50 million inhabitants were in the lower income brackets. Farmers still ploughed their barren lands with oxen teams even as foreign-owned branch plants rose upon the neighbouring fields. Footweary beggars from the countryside solicited centavos in front of the multi-million dollar futuristic buildings now marking the commercial heart of downtown Mexico City.

For these people, the promise of political revolution symbolized by the PRI has manifestly failed. Since it assumed power in 1928, the only major change the Party introduced has concerned masters: the criollo landowner has given way to the foreign — usually American — investor. The result of this change of supremacy has been the introduction of technology and the disintegration of traditional social structures.

From a feudal society with a landed class of Spanish-American origin, Mexico has become an economic colony for industrialized nations. Where once self-sufficiency determined the orientation of the large landholdings, now the country is economically dependent upon the out-

side world.

The turn of the century brought with it the penetration of Mexico by the imperialistic countries: France, England, Germany, and the United States. Through them, natural resources were systematically exploited to meet foreign demands.

Mexico is rich in cheap labour, silver, petroleum, copper, iron, gold, coal, and potential hydroelectric power. Although the PRI nationalized natural resources in the thirties, its liberal tax laws encouraged further foreign investments, and the European and American corporations became dominant upon the stock market.

How much attraction the factory has had for the farm worker is shown in the increase of Mexico City's population: in 1957, 2.5 million people, or 8 per cent of the total population, resided there. In 1972, almost 8 million people, or 16 per cent of the population, were crowding every possible living space. The migration to the city has been encouraged by the infertility of the land, antiquated and inadequate farming methods, and the transfer of other family members to the city environment.

Once in the city, the new worker faces a series of harsh readjustments. If he comes from a large landholding, the feudal "patron" relationship he "enjoyed" with the landowner cannot be applied to the employer in the factory environment.

The concept of responsibility

for an extended family for practical reasons must now limit itself to concern for the immediate family.

Although actual money income is higher than on the farm, basic necessities are no longer furnished from the land, and lack of experience with budgeting often leads to monetary problems.

Finally, the worker is economically in a vulnerable position. Most jobs are found by the employee himself, without benefit of an intermediary. As a result, from the outset the new arrival is in a weak bargaining position. In addition, union membership in the country is still comparatively low and the majority of workers are unprotected. Finally, left-wing elements are ruthlessly suppressed by the government. The result is that the work force remains a malleable body that can satisfy the manpower needs of the foreign investors.

These investors have certain areas of concentration. It is interesting to note that in the 1970 Canadian government document on foreign policy, we read that: "projects being financed by Canada to Latin America include feasibility and pre-investment studies, telecommunications facilities, port facilities, airport facilities, a technical university, a steam-power plant, hydroelectric projects, and other infrastructure projects." It is significant that these items all serve the needs of a technological economy: everything is geared

towards the satisfaction of demands by the industrialized nations.

As has already been noted by others, there are sizeable areas to which private firms and foreign aid are not attracted — road construction, irrigation, low-cost housing, school construction — all projects for which governments need large amounts of foreign currency.

Except for roads, these are precisely the areas of greatest need in Mexico. Public housing is limited, and hundreds of families call the sidewalk and demolished buildings home.

The educational standards vary in the different states of Mexico, and for various reasons, many children do not regularly attend school. As recently as 1950, or 22 years after PRI came to power, 43 per cent of the population was still illiterate.

Irrigation would vastly help in increasing crop output in a country with a dry season. It might even help stem the flow to the already overcrowded cities.

The government of Mexico has been immune to these needs. The roads are developed because of commercial obligations and the tourist trade.

The Olympic Village from 1968 was not given over to the people, but instead to those rich enough to buy into it after the project became a condominium.

In public housing, rents for the poor can be as low as \$16 per

continued on page 6

The Star and enlightened racism

The distinction drawn in the Montreal Star editorial between the "enlightened world" and the "Arab world" is racist in nature; but such an attitude is not something new.

More than a hundred years ago, the founders of Zionism drew similar distinctions. In a letter sent in 1896 to the Grand Duke of Baden, Herzl, the founder of Zionism, wrote:

"If it is God's will that we return to our historic fatherland, we should like to do so as representatives of Western civilisation and bring cleanliness, order and the well-established customs of the Occident to this plague-ridden, blighted corner of the Orient."

As an outpost of European progress, the Zionist state held great promise for Europe. Apart from restoring cleanliness to that "plague-spot of the Orient", the European Zionists also planned to "build railroads into Asia — the highway of the civilized peoples." The Zionist state was designed to be a fortress against Asia, "a vanguard against barbarism".

This view of Zionism as an extension of the West and as an outpost for western imperialism was not solely Herzl's. Many Zionists tend to identify themselves with European colonizers.

*"A Nation's Health
Is a Nation's Wealth"*

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1973

Arab terrorism and world responsibility

BLACK SEPTEMBER, the terrorist group, has said it staged its murderous raid in Khartoum in order to tell the world "to take us seriously." Which world is it talking about? The enlightened world which shudders every time an act of violence against diplomats and other unarmed civilians lowers the level of civilized behavior a bloody notch? Or the Arab world which continues to justify such brutal acts as necessary in view of the unsettled state of affairs in the Middle East?

Ben-Gurion, in *Rebirth and Destiny*, evokes the image of the conquistadores to describe the Zionist settlers: "We were not just working — we were conquering, conquering, conquering a land. We were a company of conquistadores."

The image of the French colon in Tunisia or British settlers in Canada and Australia was Weizmann's favourite. In a conversation with Lord Cecil in April 1917, Weizmann once reminisced, "I ventured the opinion that the Zionist organisation had — even then — done more constructive work in Palestine than the French in Tunisia."

The same tendency to draw a sharp line of demarcation between a technologically advanced "European" community and a backward native one is evident in a note sent by Weizmann to President Truman on November 27, 1947.

Describing the Zionist community in Palestine, Weizmann said that it consisted mainly of "an educated peasantry and a skilled industrial class living on high standards." To this bright image, he contrasted the bleak one of "illiterate and impoverished communities bearing no resemblance to the Zionist community."

While Weizmann and Ben-Gurion use imagery that gilds and somewhat purifies reality, Jabotinsky, like his disciple, Menachem Begin, embarrasses the Zion-

ists by his frankness.

(Jabotinsky was the leader of the right-wing "Revisionist" movement. His follower, Begin, led the Irgun terrorists in the 1948 fighting and was brought into the Israeli cabinet before the June war.)

In a language betraying racism, he wrote to U.S. Senator O. Grusenber declaring that he did not admire Oriental culture.

"We Jews are Europeans... What do we have in common with the 'Orient'? And everything that is 'oriental' is doomed." Therefore, he did not hesitate to assert:

"I willingly confess that we have no Arab policy and doubt whether such a policy is at all practicable. History teaches that all colonizations have met with little encouragement from the nations on the spot; it may be very sad but so it is, and we Jews are no exception."

Therefore, Jabotinsky wanted the Zionists to train themselves in the arts of self-defense just as "in Kenya (where)... every European was obliged to train for the Settlers' Defence Force."

Even after the establishment of Israel, the Europeans there still view themselves in the same way. Ben-Gurion learned Spanish to read *Don Quixote*, and ancient Greek to read the *Iliad*, but never Arabic to understand his environment.

Nesar Ahmad

letters

On discrimination and Science students

Editor:

In response to Gordon Pinsent's letter replying to Linda Stirk's; What the hell are you talking about?

The lack of vending machines on upper campus is an example of an issue, not the issue itself. The issue is the blatant lack of consideration on the part of the ASUS executive for Science students over a period of several years.

Small budgets — YES! The Biology Students Union got approximately \$400. It represents over three thousand students. How much money did the Free Press and how many students did that worthy publication represent?

Is it possible that the Biology Students are not enough left oriented to receive funds?

Tell me Mr. Pinsent, since the budgets of Science clubs have been reduced and those of Arts clubs not increased, where is this money going? Surely, not into some hapless ASUS executive's pockets? Come to think of it Mr. Pinsent, why are you so interested in maintaining the status quo?

These clubs that are "merely instruments of self glorification of careerists and opportunists" are most interesting. Biology being what it is today, there aren't that many careers or opportunities available. It is with a heavy heart that I must inform my acquaintances in several clubs of their secret desires to glorify themselves by means of chess, photography, etc. Mr. Pinsent, may it be that you have been frustrated in attempts to glorify yourself and are lashing out at people who refuse to let you succeed in your futile attempts?

Just because you have isolated yourself from science students (or have they excluded you) does not mean that Biology and Chemistry or Physics students are separate.

Your judgement of distance is as faulty as your judgement of issues. From Otto Maass to Stewart is less than ¼ mile.

Your great hate of the administration probably stems from the childish notion that to be progressive one must be against all of the establishment, good or bad.

The "self-serving clique" that you say is heading the splitting movement is none other than a group of interested students in whose midst anyone (even you) is welcome.

Perhaps if we proposed to split ASUS and place science and its funds in the hands of Gordon Pinsent, Rex Regibus, Deus McGill, etc ad nauseam, you would be more willing to be sympathetic to this cause. Those of us, in the committee have no intention of misleading students and misusing their funds. That at least will be an improvement well worth fighting for.

Mr. Pinsent, I am sorry that you feel this way, but some day you may drop your progressiveness and see things the way they really are. Till that day, I remain yours sincerely and

without prejudice George Freedman.

The committee for the Science Undergraduate Society

Physically speaking...

Editor:

I am writing to comment on Gordon Pinsent's remarks in Wednesday's letters section (Don't split, unite!).

The separation of the Faculties of Arts and of Science, claims Mr. Pinsent, represented a "movement to compartmentalize and thereby necessarily obstruct, knowledge". As a science student taking both Science and Arts courses, both before and after the separation of the faculties, I can tell you how the split has affected my access to Arts courses, Arts libraries, Arts extracurricular activities and Arts social functions — it hasn't.

Accordingly, division of the ASUS would in no way limit students to activities in their own faculty. Science clubs would continue to welcome arts students and science students would continue to participate in "Arts" activities. (Note the distinction between "welcome" and "participate". In my four year association with the Physics Society I do not recall one Arts student ever joining the club — even though we designed a significant portion of our schedule to appeal to undergraduates lacking a formal background in mathematics or physics. Many people in the humanities are proud to not know Science and this may well be the ultimate cause of our troubles with the ASUS)

Mr. Pinsent suggests that the various campus clubs do not serve the interests of the students they represent. Does the Biology students? Does the Physics Society not benefit physical science students through student-professor mixers, field trips and assorted films and lectures? Are the Math, Chemical, Geology and Pre-Med Societies not relevant to the many students who take an interest in these subjects? These clubs exist because they are relevant. They exist in spite of the ASUS, which laughs in the faces of the club executives when they come begging for funds. They exist in spite of the lack of support from either the Daily or our own glorious Free Press. (The Free Press costs science students \$5,000 each year.) They exist, because at this point, they're all Science students have got.

But now we want more! We are not content to just carry on, begging for crumbs from an organization that exploits and abuses us. We want our own Science Undergraduate Society. We want control of our own money. Science students have nothing to lose from an ASUS split. Gordon Pinsent disagrees? Well, who the hell is Gordon Pinsent? According to the 1972-73 Directory of Students, he isn't even registered at McGill!

Michael Rath
Immediate Past President
McGill Student Physics Society

Two cents plain

Editor:

I have just seen and read your paper of Tuesday February 20, and would like to comment on a letter written by Denis Cote, which your staff translated into English, since it was written in French.

It seems as though this Denis Cote was very unhappy, shall we say, that at a recent dance held by the McGill Gay Society, there was no French music played, nor was there anyone there who could talk French. If this person was so unhappy, then why stay at McGill? Is there not a Gay Movement at l'Université de Montréal? If so, then Denis Cote should go there and leave good old McGill alone.

This correspondent of yours was also unhappy over the fact that beers were three for a dollar. If I went to any dances, and beer was that cheap, I would jump for joy and drink like it was going out of style. Apparently for two dollars one could obtain seven beers in a Gay Bar. Fine and dandy for the gay bars, but at McGill the price is three for a buck. If this person doesn't like it, tough. Nobody forced Denis Cote to come to the Gay Dance unless another friendly gay did the forcing. Anyway, next time Gay McGill has a dance, let Denis Cote stay downtown at the gay bars, and drink there where beer is seven for two dollars.

I am not gay, nor a member of Gay McGill, nor do I know anyone in Gay McGill. I am associated with McGill University, and am proud to be a member of the University, but when someone the likes of Denis Cote starts his crabbing, then I get mad and have to put in my two cents worth of comments.

Eric Sutton

Vive le bilinguisme

A la rédaction:

Par la présente nous, soussignés, voulons vous signifier l'indignation que nous avons ressentie à la suite du banquet du jeudi, 8 mars 1973. Nous faisons allusion au fait que vous ayez réussi à organiser une soirée de fête à laquelle étaient invitées toutes les composantes de cette faculté soi-disant nationale, sans qu'il y soit prononcé un seul mot de français.

Il est tout à fait inacceptable qu'une telle situation puisse se produire en 1973 dans une faculté de droit du Québec. Il est inconcevable que les organisateurs d'une telle soirée ne réussissent même pas à faire en sorte que le groupe francophone se sente bienvenu au même titre que les autres composantes de cette faculté, ne serait-ce que par simple politesse. Que l'on ait réussi à vanter la politique de bilinguisme que cette faculté prétend pratiquer sans user d'un seul mot français est inouï et reflète malheureusement le peu de respect que la majorité éprouve envers la minorité francophone de cette faculté. Sans le moindre effort d'imagination, Monsieur Eagleson aurait pu tout aussi bien se croire à Toronto qu'à Montréal.

A en juger par l'usage fait de la langue française en cette soirée, il est difficile de croire que la faculté célèbre cette année

son 125ième anniversaire, car les droits des francophones n'y sont pas plus respectés en 1973 qu'ils ne l'étaient en 1848. Il ne faudrait plus se surprendre si les francophones sont désabusés et ne participent pas à la vie de cette faculté, car il est impossible pour quiconque de se dévouer lorsque sa présence n'est même pas reconnue. Il ne faudrait pas oublier que les privilèges réclamés par la minorité anglophone du Québec sont des droits que les francophones sont justifiés d'exiger à tout moment et en toutes circonstances.

Veuillez agréer l'expression de nos sentiments les plus respectueux.

42 étudiants francophones
de la Faculté de Droit

If I were king...

To the students of McGill:

I want to thank all my supporters for their help. They made me feel victorious even in defeat. I would like to congratulate all the winners and all the losers in the recent Student Society elections. I would like to congratulate the leaders of the student council for succeeding in conning and fooling the students once again, while appearing to play a proper and objective role throughout the elections.

I believe that the best man lost, again. If I, not Paul Drager, had been the people's choice here at McGill, there would be a summer youth hostel, a day-care center, a winter carnival, an arts — and — crafts center, a discotheque-coffee house; music would be always livening up students' non-study moments; an information and counselling center, run by students, would deal with personal problems such as "what career or job is most suitable for me" and "how can I become a happier person".

I believe school can be and must become one of the happiest and most exciting times in a person's life. I shall continue to strive toward that goal.

For the moment, I'd like to wish everyone a happy life. And remember, try your best to have fun this summer, because it will be a long, dull winter next year at McGill, unless 300 students petition council for a new election immediately.

Danny Garfinkle

The real Irish terrorists

Editor:

Concerning the letter published in the Daily on March 14 written by Warren Newman. He obviously knows very little about what actually is taking place in Ireland, judging by some of the ridiculous and totally incorrect statements he thought necessary to make. Not only is he misguided in his information on the I.R.A., but also on the causes and effects of the war on the people in Ireland. Although he criticizes the tactics used by the Ulster Volunteer Force, he fails to realize that the members of this illegal group are, for a large part, also members of the Ulster Defense Association which is really the group that has turned everyone's attention to the sectarian activity employed by them.

Mr. Newman's ignorance of the

actual conflict being waged in Northern Ireland is evident as he criticizes the Provisionals. "Let none of us forget the bombings of Protestant homes, schools, churches, and meeting places, the deaths of hundreds of innocent people by I.R.A. snipers, the mutilating and tar-and-feathering of young girls of the Catholic faith who had the audacity to date Protestant boys. . . the list goes on forever." Mr. Newman, there is no list. I challenge you to name one church or one school that has been bombed by the I.R.A. Provos. Hundreds have not been shot by I.R.A. snipers. Herron of the U.D.A. wouldn't even say something as foolish as that. Figures released by the Special Branch police will back this up. Let me just point out three cases of sectarianism which are good examples of the mentality and courage of the U.D.A.

1. During a funeral march for three dead I.R.A. men, a group of Protestant extremists opened fire on the cortege; 2. During a Gaelic football match a couple of months ago, a man armed with a machine gun fired indiscriminately at the players and the crowd. He was a U.D.A. man; 3. About three months ago in Derry, a couple of men armed with machine guns broke into a Catholic pub and shot nine men. They were members of the U.D.A.

Mr. Warren has labeled the Provisional I.R.A. as being, "Militant, sectarian, vigilante-type, like the UDA and the U.V. A. First, there is no organization on either side known as the U.V.A. The Provisional I.R.A. is a guerilla-type army which has to be militant under the conditions. Mr. Warren seems to forget that the Provos also have a political party known as the Sinn Féin which is responsible for all the brain power behind the political aspect of the Provisional constitution. Although the Sinn Féin is recognized as a legal party, the former Lynch government decided to have its quarters shut down. Most of their activity is now forced underground. Just to mention a couple of points to straighten out Mr. Warren's statement that the I.R.A. has not improved living conditions of security for the Catholics, I refer to the Easter Rising, which was not in itself a success, but it did lead to the activities between 1921-23 which led to the freedom of 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland from the grasp of England.

I certainly do not believe that the Republic is literally free from England, but it was the I.R.A. that did achieve the freedom for the 26 states of at least owning your own flag. I suggest Mr. Warren get in contact with a person who has lived in one of the Catholic areas of Belfast, Andersonstown, Ballymurphy etc to see if the Provos have had anything to do with security there. Does Mr. Warren know that, for one, the Provisionals have bought and maintain an ambulance service in Andersonstown which takes care of both injured residents and British soldiers? In the future if one is to argue the validity of the Provisionals I suggest that he better have a more solid and familiar ground to stand on, rather than the wishy-washy stereotyped Britainized version that Mr. Warren deemed to choose.

John O'Neil
B. Ed. U2

Education in China: The People's Millet

William Hinton, who lived in China between 1949 and 1953, and returned there for a seven-month stay in 1971, has written several books on the Chinese revolution and is an expert on the Cultural Revolution. Neither the Cultural Revolution nor Mao's concept of having education "serve the people" is well understood in the West. In the following interview with Daily reporter Julian Sher, Hinton explains some aspects of socialist education.

Daily: What does education mean in China, and how does the Chinese concept of education differ from ours?

Hinton: I think the most important thing about education in China is that formal education is only the smallest part of it. There is a revolution in formal education that is, university, middle school and primary education is being transformed. But the thing in China that is most impressive is that education never stops, studying never stops. Almost everyone is involved in it: when peasants have a break in the field they will study a current events article or a political question; people go to night school, people take short courses or they have an experimental plot in the countryside or an experimental team in the factory, where they study what they need to do to carry on their work; there are newspaper reading groups, cadre study every morning, workers' study every morning. So education is from cradle to grave and universal.

Education would really be a very serious problem in China if it weren't so widespread. That is to say, if formal education was all there was, such a small proportion of people are actually in colleges or even in high schools, that the problems of elitism and the privilege of being able to study would be extremely acute if study wasn't so general and so widespread. Nonetheless, the question of admissions policies, of what happens to graduates, careerism — all these things arise particularly acutely in China because the size of the educational establishment is still relatively small when you compare it to the size of the population. Then the traditional idea that education is the road to power — that whole feudal tradition of study-examination-bureaucrat — adds to these problems.

Daily: Could you give some concrete examples of how the Cultural Revolution tried to solve these problems and make the educational system "serve the people" better?

Hinton: There were two big criticisms of the old system, the old system, of course, being quite a new system in China, a western-style college education. One was the careerism of the faculty and the students, the idea that if you master a trade or a science you will become an elite person worthy of privileges. That whole thing was very much a subject of attack. The other target of attack was the gap between theory and practice. This is particularly acute in China because you had a modern western education system grafted onto a semi-colonial country — you don't have the industrial base so that one can easily relate, say, a course in electricity, to what is around you. These are two big targets of attack; a third one would be the class bias in the old system which favours the sons and daughters of city professionals, the old society elite and tends to discriminate against peasants and workers. It has nothing to do with people's intelligence. It's a cultural thing just as we have here, where ghetto children and rural children are easily flunked out of



universities.

These three things were key, then. How were they transformed?

The whole elitism was attacked in part by the system of not going through from high school to college automatically, but going out to work and going on to higher study only by being chosen by your peers, after a period of two, three years of hard work. Another attack on careerism is in the study of political consciousness; the study of the socialist versus the capitalist road — why we're here, what we're studying for — both among the students and the professors, so the professors also have an idea of serving the people. Students study with the idea of serving the people and not for personal gain or prestige, so there is an atmosphere of political study for the building of socialism. It involves cadre schools where professors and staff go down to actually join production for months, or even as long as a year, in the countryside or in a plant. It also involves students going out for short terms for harvesting. All these things are attempts to undermine careerism and teach young people what the real problems are for the Chinese people and the importance of serving the people as a goal and ideal. It's a long-term educational process — a conscious process that was slighted and even opposed in the past.

As for workers and peasants, in China, there is not a two-track system. They don't try to weed people out through, say, certain formal exams or stiff freshmen years. If you go, the idea is that you're going to graduate and whatever problems you have will be solved with you as you study. There's collective study — mutual aid: those who master something easily help those who master less easily. There is an atmosphere that we're here to master the subject matter, we're all capable of doing it, you may have one problem, I may have another, but with mutual aid we'll all get through.

And then, the subject matter is related to the lives of workers and peasants. There are ways of explaining things that someone of a rural background can understand, whereas if you explain it another way only a city intellectual can understand it. So they had to think through their textbooks, the kind of examples they used... All this type of thing, orienting the university to the development of worker and peasant students in the main is a whole shift in

thinking... It all makes a lot of difference.

The question of theory and practice is very similar in a way. The professors are encouraged to familiarize themselves with Chinese practice and to take part in the actual production going on. Say, if he's an electronics man, he'll actually be an advisor to electronics production; and you'll bring out of production people skilled in various branches to be teachers in courses. The baldest example I ever saw of the gap between theory and practice was in agriculture. A Cornell-trained livestock specialist taught in Peking and imported the whole course intact to China. He didn't even know what breeds of livestock there were in China. He was encouraged to take a group of students, go into the hinterland in China and make a study of what breeds of cattle there were there. There are a hundred ways to overcome this gap between theory and practice. At Tsinghua University, they have people going out and then they have the plants right on the campus. They make trucks there, they have bio-chemical industries there and other small shops, and electronics production.

Now in a humanities school, these problems are more difficult. I don't know all the experiments that they are doing, but in the study of history, for example, the whole class will go out and help to assemble a history of a village or a collective or a factory. In other words, they'll record the history of living people as they remember it, instead of history just being something between book covers.

Daily: Skeptics in the West say that it's fine if you can mix theory and practice when you're doing something like simple electronics, or even history, but once you get on to subjects such as nuclear physics, that's where such a system begins to break down. How has China dealt with this problem?

Hinton: We had some good discussions with some top people at Tsinghua about exactly that question. The Chinese don't slight pure physics, say, or abstract mathematics. They are pushing ahead in what they call the "frontiers of science" — nuclear physics, life sciences, pure mathematics. But in the first place, it's a collective action. They would involve a team of people to tackle one of these advanced problems. Furthermore, this team wouldn't only be the scientists. It would involve the techni-

cians and the lab workers. Say it's a nuclear physics project. The equipment necessary is rather extensive and involves many fields, and so far as possible everyone will be involved in the details. They don't believe that a few geniuses sitting in a room somewhere are going to dream up this solution. They think that people at all levels are going to make some contribution to this.

The Chinese deny very vehemently that they don't have basic research or can't advance it through new ways. But at the same time, all these top people, theoreticians and scientists engage in physical labour at some point, either in terms of experiments or building the equipment or in terms of going to the countryside and helping with the harvests, periodically involving themselves in the lives of ordinary people. The Chinese consider this essential to creative work — to serve the people is beneficial to research and not in contradiction to it. My sister, who is an atomic physicist, and has lived in China for the last 26 years, feels that individualism stands in the way of research. You can be objective about a phenomenon up to the point where your self-interest is involved, then you lose your objectivity, so theoretically a socialist researcher ought to be able to do better than a bourgeois scientist.

Daily: Another common liberal worry about education in China is that you're not free to study the things you want. How do the Chinese feel about this?

Hinton: In China, education is a very serious matter and if you're chosen to go, it's usually because expertise is needed in a certain field, and you're chosen for it. You ordinarily wouldn't be chosen if you didn't want to study it; you make a serious commitment then because it's the people's millet, so to speak — you're being supported by the whole people to study and you have an obligation not only to master it, but to work with that knowledge when you're done. So you don't have that free-wheeling atmosphere we have here, it's true, but it's more flexible than one would think. The economy is growing very rapidly. Much research is going on. The demands are tremendous, and you may start out in one field and be given a whole lot of choices of where to go next. The general feeling of a young Chinese is that there's a lot of opportunity out there,

continued on page 38



FOR RENT

2 1/2 - 1 1/2 furnished & unfurnished
starting May 1st
from \$75.00/month
3563 UNIVERSITY
842-1383
PARKING AVAILABLE
\$15/month

BOOKBINDING

Preserve your periodicals
for future reference
LIBRARY STYLE BINDINGS
old books re-covered
INFORMATION
392-4666
evenings 488-6521

HIKING BOOT SALE

14.50
(Reg. 24.50)

A. BERG
752 Sherbrooke West
842-3465

**The Ad calling for
an Arts and Science
Undergraduate
Society Open Meet-
ing for Wednes-
day, March 21,
1973 in the
Palmer Howard
Lecture Theatre -
McIntyre 522 has
been placed by
two individuals
and is not a legal-
ly empowered
ASUS open meet-
ing.**



McGill Chinese Students' Society

麥基爾大學中國同學會

and

The Centre for East Asian Studies

invites you

to attend the following guest lecture:

**IMPRESSIONS OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY IN CHINA**

Guest: Yang Chen-ning, Nobel-prize winning
physicist

Date: Friday April 6th, 1973

Time: 8:00 p.m.

The lecture will be delivered in the Council
Room, 8th floor, Leacock Building and will be
followed by refreshments.

**Arts and
Science
Undergraduate
Society**

Open Meeting

Wed. March 21, 1973

**Palmer
Howard Lecture
Theatre - McIntyre 522**

The meeting is being held in accordance
with the following petition signed by the
legally required number of ASUS students:

We, the undersigned members of the ASUS
demand an open meeting of the ASUS on
Wed. March 21 at 10 AM in McIntyre 522.
We demand that the first item on the
agenda shall be to decide the following
motion: That the ASUS be separated into
two distinct societies, an Arts Undergra-
duate Society to represent Arts Students
and a Science Undergraduate Society to
represent Science Students.

**This will be THE meeting to decide
the future of ASUS. Come.**

A.S.U.S.

presents

Dr. David Suzuki

noted Canadian Geneticist

Professor of Zoology UBC, and CBC (Suzuki on
Science)

Speaking on:

"Genetic Elitism and the Future of Man"

Wednesday March 28

8:00 PM Union Ballroom

classifieds

MISCELLANEOUS

Driving to Boston? ... I need a round-trip ride for weekend of 23 March. Bud. 849-8891 or 844-0936. Room 327.

Camperdown Outdoors Club requires conservative members for summer farmhouse group. congenial company, good food, bicycling, canoeing, sailing, bookkeeping and gardening 467-8336

Termpapers, technical papers & graphs - Fast service - Only 40c per page. Call Neil 521-6978.

MSEA Bartending Course - Section 1 to begin Monday, March 19 at 8PM in Rm 178B - Section 2 to begin Thursday, March 20 at 8PM in Rm 79 SBB.

French, Spanish conversational lessons by fully experienced professional, held at my office eventually at your home. Summer courses available. Berto 521-2411.

Computerized Dating Service - reduced student rates - for more information please call 392-5231 or write MSCA, 3434 McTavish.

Winners of Townies draw from last week are as follows: 1st prize-Rosalie Te-Hue student - 684461; 2nd prize - Charline Smith 7223621; 3rd prize Irit Kaufman 710742.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbit? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Dear Big Bear, Have you noticed that the weather's strange? There's a reason and I want it told. Loving you makes the whole world change. Thus, Montreal is no longer cold... Little bear.

Susan O - I love you - B.L.

My thanks to all for their support throughout the year - Bennett Little.

Palju onne sunni paevaks and Happy Birthday. Mart! Prosit. Cheers. Mashed Potatoes. and love from the girls in Apartment 9.

Happy Birthday, Guess who? Now you can make it to the X movies, hope you still remember me. Love Michael.

HOUSING

Large 4 1/2 to sublet May 1st - Sept. 1 - completely furnished. Hutchison near Pine. \$155. month. Lease renewable. Call 845-1870.

Roommate needed starting April for female graduate student 27 yrs. Summerhill Avenue. Own room. Call Heidi 392-4640 after March 25.

Female student looking for friendly girl to share comfortable 4 1/2 room apartment next year. Nicely furnished. Conveniently located in Westmount. Phone Barbara 487-1076.

Wanted: Apartment to accommodate 2, 3, or 4 persons. From June 1st to September 1st. Phone 392-4205.

Room available - In fascinating house on Durocher. Sunny, furnished room \$52/month. Very fine people. Woman (Ms.) preferred. Call 849-9703.

Sublet 2 - available May 1 - Sept. 1. Durocher and Prince Arthur. Lease renewable. Rent very reasonable. Completely furnished - optional. Call anytime 843-6519.

\$25 month must sacrifice share leaving town. Own bedroom. Modern apartment, all conveniences. Decarie, 15 minutes from McGill. 486-3512.

2 1/2 sublet furnished - Prince Arthur near University May 1st - Sept. 1st. Lease renewable. \$72 month. Call Brian - 392-4655 until 5 or 843-6113 until midnight.

Good sized 2 1/2 to sublet - mid-May to mid-August - completely furnished - small yard - near Atwater metro \$110/month - 933-8008.

Sublet: 3 1/2 furnished \$110. June 1 - Sept. 1. Durocher near Pine. 849-1053.

Wanted Sublet May 1 onwards. 2 1/2-4 1/2 very quiet, sunny clean, parking, unfurnished. Call Pat 484-6931.

LOST

Blue Beret between door facing compus and Leacock 132; or in L132. PLEASE return if found. Geoffrey E. Katz 739-0384.

Bulova Calendar Watch in PSC men's room. Phone Ray at 843-5574 after 7. \$10.00 reward. Sentimental value.

FOR SALE

Mamiya/Sekor single lens reflex camera, double through lens light meter and tempo claret. Phone 849-0061. Room 220.

Nobody expects the Italian Inquisition. See the GONDOLIERS. Moyses Hall, March 14-17. Tickets, Union Box Office or at the door.

Media McGill presents a rock film festival. See GIMME SHELTER. Thursday, March 22, 6:30 pm, 8:30 pm and 10:30 pm, \$1.00. MAD DOGS AND ENGLISHMEN Wednesday, March 28, 6:30 pm, 8:30 pm and 10:30 pm, \$1.00. WOODSTOCK. Thursday March 29, (one show) 8:00 pm, \$1.50. MONTEREY POP Friday, March 30, 6:30 pm, 8:30 pm and 10:30 pm, \$1.00. HENDRIX PLAYS BERKELEY. Saturday, March 31, 6:30 pm, 8:00 pm, 9:30 pm, 11:00 pm, 75 cents. All shows at Leacock 132.

Sandwich Theatre presents Edward Albee's The Zoo Story Thursday, Friday 1 pm.

RVC St. Patrick's Day Coffeehouse. March 17, food and good music. Bring your own blanket and enjoy!

TYPING

Typing lecture notes, term papers, copy work, same day service. 733-3272

I will gladly and expertly type your theses, resumes, essays, term papers, bibliographies. IBM typewriter. Fast and accurate and bilingual. 342-2064.

JOBS

Part-time babysitting starting May for 3 afternoons weekly plus other agreeable times. Victoria Lacombe are 739-9944 evenings.

- and
the Phantom Pen
signs off
- Pau.

WANTED

Greek Island - Will be leaving for England end of April, early May. Picking up car and driving to Athens. From Athens to an island where I will rent house for 3 months. Looking for aware chick to watch road signs. John 731-0816.

Help! Kerry blue male virgin (pedigree) wants to meet experienced bitch. 7 years old and getting desperate. Cy. 935-1025.

Wanted: Male Siamese cat to mate with my female. 849-5494. Please call.

ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Film Society proudly presents a performance of Mick Jagger in PERFORMANCE. To be shown Wednesday, March 21 in Leacock Room 132 at 7:00 and 9:30. Cheapo cheapo at 50.



1430 Stanley St.
Montréal

Telephone 849-8262

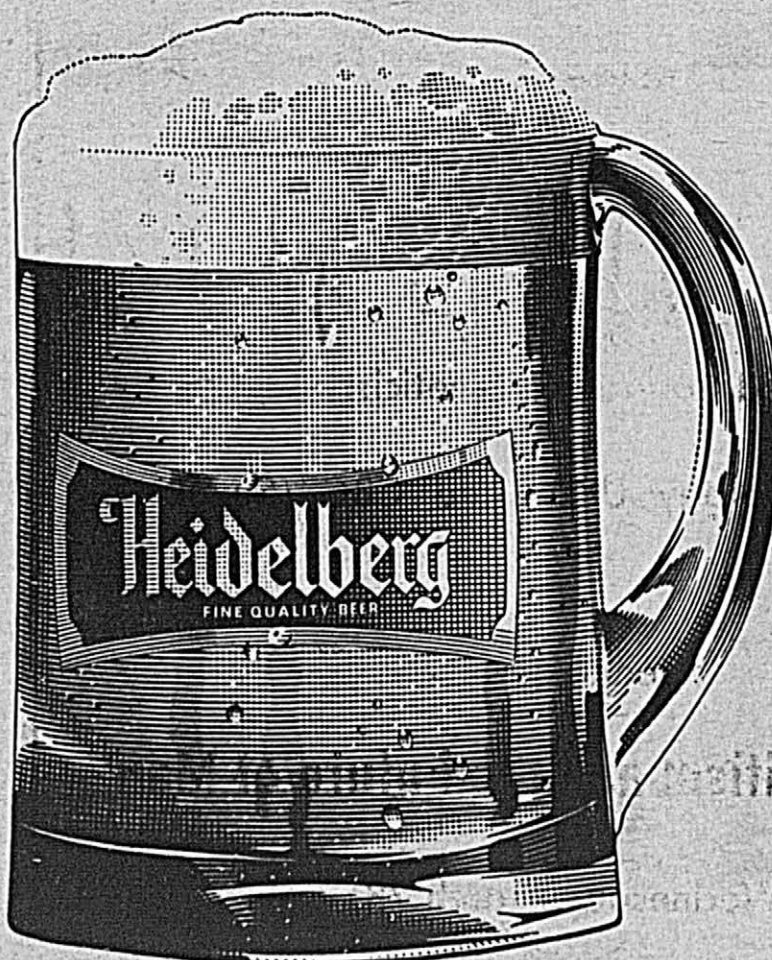


EXPORT "A"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

WARNING: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

ISTVAN MESZAROS

and the

Alienation

by Gordon Patterson

Last September, the Department of Immigration sparked a minor controversy, almost inadvertently, when it prevented Istvan Meszaros from entering Canada to assume a post in the Philosophy Department at York University.

It was a typical case of overreaction on the part of our conscientious guardians of national security, who keep out anyone with ideas that are even vaguely left-wing. Not Marxist-Leninists themselves. Immigration officials apparently just took Meszaros' word that he was.

The career of Meszaros, a well-known academic Marxist, testifies to how harmless he actually is. During the counter-revolutionary Hungarian uprising of 1956, he helped form the provisional government and was forced to leave the country when that government was defeated. Since then, he has taught at Turin in Italy, at London University, at St. Andrews, and since 1966 at Sussex University. He has written on literature and social philosophy and is now working on a biography of Georg Lukacs, the prominent Marxist philosopher and literary critic under whom Meszaros studied.

Possibly someone in the Immigration Department later read Meszaros' works, or maybe they realized the absurdity of banning someone who had not only been thrown out of Hungary and been accepted in Britain and Italy, but had been hired by a good middle-class university like York. They should have known better than to originally ban him; and now Canada is blessed with its very own international "Marxist" philosopher.

Meszaros' most recent book is *Marx's Theory of Alienation*, published by Merlin Press and winner of the Isaac Deutscher Memorial Prize. Marx's theory of alienation has received a great deal of attention in Western countries, almost to the exclusion of other aspects of Marxist theory. The reason for this will become evident.

In his introduction, Meszaros states "in the contemporary world-situation it is no longer possible to conceive even the immediate task of socialist movements in terms of the immediate conquest of power...the self-evidently global character of the socio-economical crisis of our time requires global remedies: i.e. the 'positive transcendence of labour's self-alienation'."

Meszaros claims that the neglect of the concept of alienation in the past by Marxists was due to historical necessity, i.e. the task of seizure of political power. But in the modern era of "peaceful co-existence" Meszaros seems to imply that the true

essence of Marx's thought is found amongst the bourgeois academics who emphasize alienation at the expense of historical materialism.

Meszaros' true motives are evident. By emphasizing the "global" nature of social problems, he ignores the essential differences between socialist and capitalist countries, and the inherent contradiction between the two historical forces they represent: imperialism and world revolution. In doing so, he ignores the revolutionary nature of Marxism-Leninism. How can he tell revolutionaries in capitalist and Third World countries that the "political conquest of power" is no longer the immediate task?

When Meszaros says that "Marx's original programme could only be envisaged in a global framework", is he denying that there are very real differences among the countries of the world? He ignores the dialectical aspects of Marxism. Even in socialist countries, social contradictions do not cease to exist after the seizure of political power. Any concrete situation presents special problems, and to speak of "transcendence" is idealistic.

Meszaros' book is based largely on the *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844*, one of Marx's earlier works. These manuscripts were transitional works, treating concepts that Marx later discarded. Meszaros, however, treats these manuscripts as if they were Marx's central work. When he wrote these papers, Marx was still under the influence of Hegel and German philosophy. But during this period, he was also writing a critique of Hegel and, in Marx's own words, was in the process of "standing Hegel on his head."

Meszaros, on the other hand, would like to stand Marx on his head. He emphasizes the influence of Hegel's idealistic philosophy on Marx and limits the other two major influences: the materialism of Feuerbach and the classical British economists. All influenced Marx and all in turn were criticized by him.

Hegel saw history as the manifestation of human reason. History was the development of the human mind striving to attain a form of eternal harmony. History evolved through the alienation of the mind from specific historical circumstances. This led to a totalitarian view of the world as a single entity, as comprehended by the mind. Marx turned this around and said that the activity of the mind is the product rather than the creator of society. Under such a circumstance, a totalitarian view of the world is impossible.

Meszaros takes a Hegelian view: "What

is particularly important to stress at this point is that the specific anthropological factor ('humanity') cannot be grasped in its dialectical historicity unless it is conceived on the basis of the historically developing ontological totality ('nature') to which it ultimately belongs."

The idea of "ontological totality" implies an ahistorical, non-material being, which cannot change but only takes on different forms. This directly contradicts Marx's notion of man as potentially capable of shaping his world.

What are the origins of Meszaros' distortions of Marx? First of all, he claims that Marx was trying to create a synthesis of philosophy and natural science. He quotes from the manuscripts: "in consequence, natural science will lose its abstractly material - or rather, its idealistic - tendency, and will become the basis of human science, as it has already become the basis of actual human life, albeit in an estranged form. One basis for life and another basis for science is a priori a lie."

Meszaros interprets this to mean that Marx is attempting to unify philosophy and science, while actually Marx opposes the idealistic tendencies in both philosophy and science, meaning by this their lack of concern with social problems. A "human science" is a science oriented to the problems of society without the pretense of objectivity. Meszaros does not see that the integration of philosophy and science can also be asocial.

Meszaros quotes from the manuscripts: "The decrease in the interest rate is therefore a symptom of the annulment of capital only inasmuch as it is a symptom of the rule of capital in the process of perfecting itself - of the estrangement in the process of becoming fully developed and therefore of hastening to its annulment. This is indeed the only way in which that which exists affirms its opposite." Meszaros interprets this by saying "the standpoint of this economic analysis is not an economic one but a political one...Politics (and, with its institutions, as a means of this mediation) between the present and future states of society". Unfortunately, the passage from Marx is not about politics. It is the description of a historical process whereby capitalist society brings

about its own destruction. In this case, Meszaros falls prey to economic determinism and sees politics as merely a transcendental midwife waiting for the inevitable. Politics therefore is essentially blind, rather than the conscious struggle of classes. Marx certainly does not mean the former.

Finally, in speaking of the alienated worker, he quotes Marx that the primary need of the worker becomes "The need for money... the sure need produced by the modern economic system, and it is only need which the latter produces". From this negative statement, Meszaros again creates his own peculiar interpretation: There is nothing inherently human about the accumulation of wealth. The aim should be, according to Marx, the "enrichment of the human being", of his "inner wealth" and not simply the enrichment of the "physical subject". Very graciously, Meszaros adds, "Needless to say, this does not mean that the problem of material well-being should be ignored, but that it should not be formulated in abstraction from the real individual". There's no doubt that Marx attacks the dehumanizing aspects of capitalist society but that does not mean that this society should be dealt with other than in a material way. Neither does Meszaros explain what he means by a "real individual".

In this book, Marx's *Theory of Alienation*, Meszaros would like to turn Marxism into a philosophy fit for academic discussion. He has little understanding of materialism; he would like to remove the material aspect and make the dialectic a question of the interaction of the spiritual and the concrete rather than of historical forces. He denies the possibility of real contradictions since history is part of an "ontological totality." In this fatalistic Hegelian view, there is no need for concrete action since this "totality" will work itself out with the eventual triumph of the workers' state. In such a situation, where contradictions are only apparent, there is no real dividing line between socialist and capitalist countries. This conclusion is not surprising in the light of Meszaros' earlier statements about the global nature of social problems-revolution is passé, we should all live in peace. After all, if Meszaros could become a bourgeois academic, why can't everybody?



SPRING IS HERE

at
TOWNIES

New fashions at the same reasonable prices you've come to expect. All our spring fashions at 1/2 regular price.

Pants \$10 Shirts \$6 - \$9 Sweaters \$6 ETC.

Don't forget to pick up your discount card with every purchase of \$10 or more.

750 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST
Opposite Campus



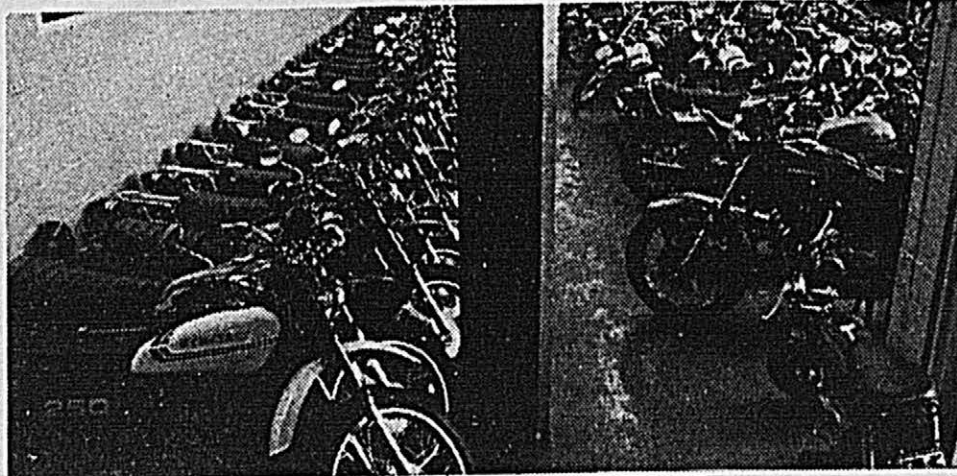
CYCLE HOUSE LTD.

1000 AMHERST ST. is Kawasaki
TEL.: 844-9570

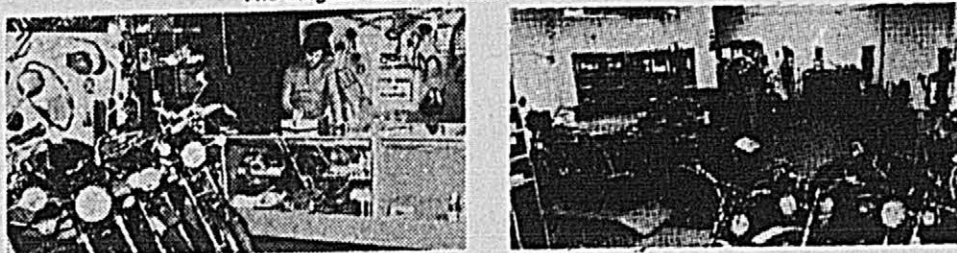
FREE PARKING

Open Mon. to Fri. 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

in **73**



MORE THAN 100 NEW MOTORCYCLES
The Largest 1973 Kawasaki Stock in Montreal



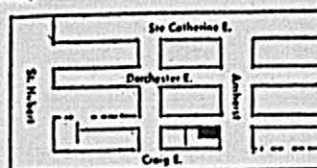
PARTS 75cc to 900cc SERVICE
You can buy your bike for as little as

\$5 DOWN

(Easy finance terms available)

For the first time in Montreal
CYCLE HOUSE
presents the ultimate ...
"DYNO TESTING"

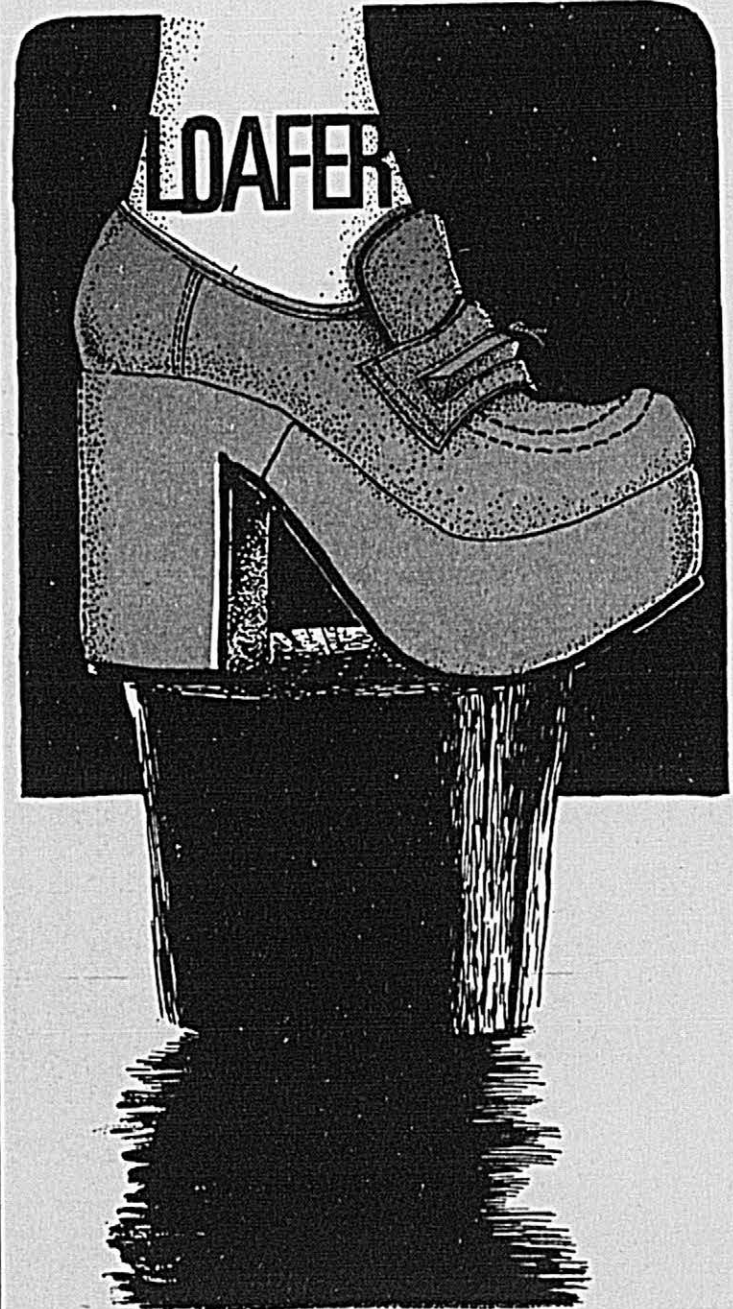
Drop in & pick
up your FREE
Cycle House Gift
(Limited supply
available)



Special Prices to all McGill University students, faculty and staff
on presentation of I.D.
Free Pickup for all spring Tune Ups.
Call for appointment.



the **Villager**^{*}
shoe shoppes



ON ROCKER SOLE
RED ANTIQUE LEATHER
TAN ANTIQUE LEATHER

ONLY 22.00



**GREAT SHOES FOR THE
MOST VILLAGER LOCATIONS**

5218 Queen Mary Rd.
Fairview Shopping Centre
6621 St. Hubert St. Plaza
110 Sparks St. Moll (Ottawa)

1325 St. Catherine St. W.
Place Ville Marie
1478 Peel St.
Alexis Nihon Plaza
712 St. Catherine St. W.

Place Victoria
Les Galeries d'Anjou
Place Versailles
Centre Laval



Open Thursday and Friday Night
C.O.D. orders accepted
Credit and Chargex honored

* "Design and Word Trade Marks In Canada of the
Villager Shoe Shoppes Ltd."

THE DAILY DUBIOUS DISTINCTION AWARDS

To Ze'ev Ionis ... uh... Gayle Sinclair ...uh...Ze'ev Ionis: the Schizophrenics Anonymous award.

To Marlene Dixon: whose tomato plants could not grasp praxis, the Agronomist of the Year Award.

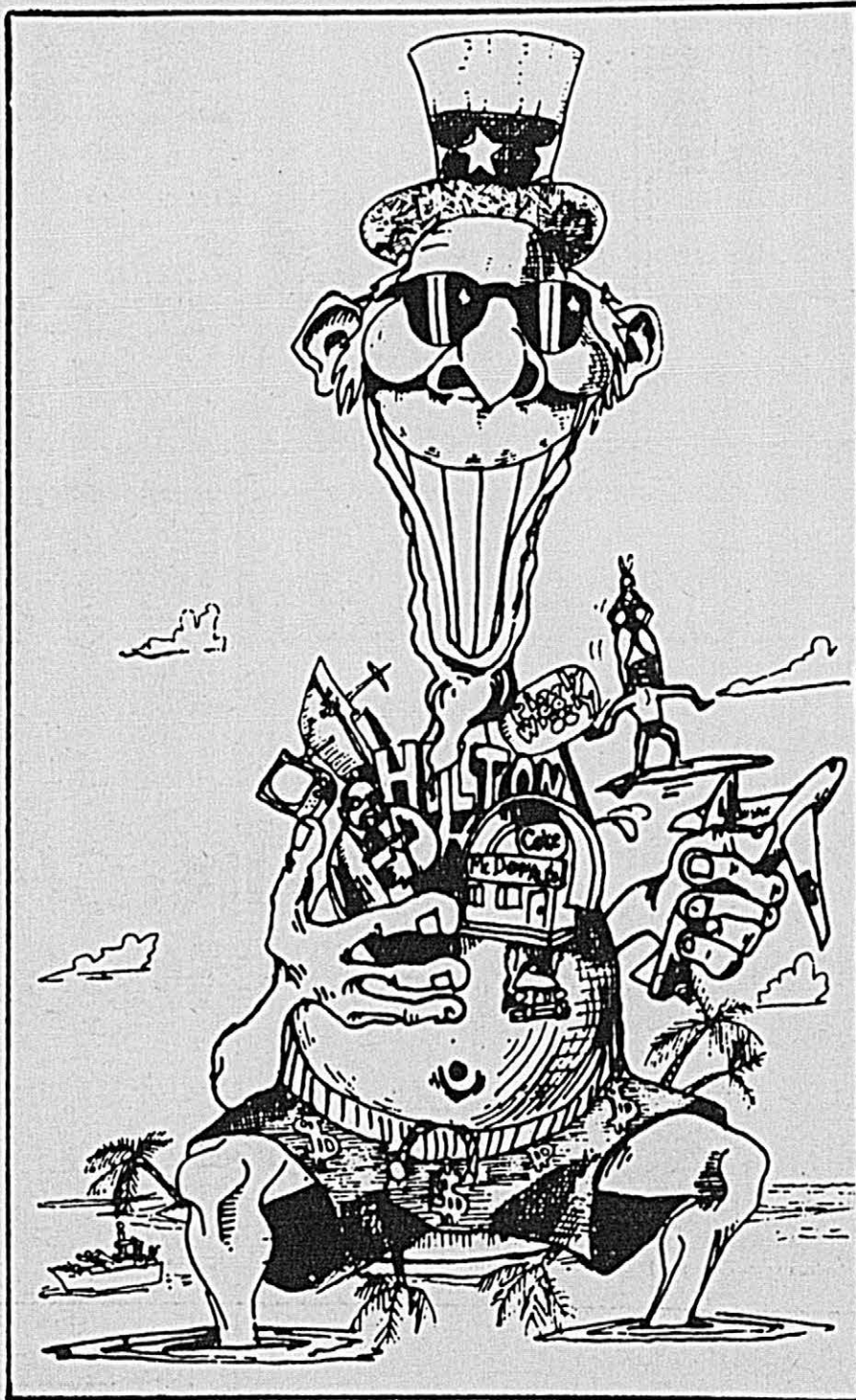
To bennnettt little: The Key Award, since he could not accept the Scarlet Key on the grounds that it was red.

To Arbitrary Principal Bell: We arbitrarily award the arbitrary Arbitrary Award for arbitrariness.

To Stanley Frost: A free sterilization at the hospital of his choice in recognition of his contributions to the children of the world.

To the Plumbers' Pot: A Plunger, to help it shove its crap down the throats of McGill students next year.

To Sheldon Chad: The editorship of all remaining issues of the 1972-73 Daily.



To Hal Sarf: The Tibetan Head-space Award as a de-mystification from a strictly Jungian point of view of the dialectical interconnectedness of ...

To Gabor Zinner: a waffle iron which reproduces the Zinner-Lantos Contract and can be used to dry his wet bathing trunks.

To Saeed Mirza: He gave us nothing; we reciprocate.

To Will Hoffman: The "Have Cause Will Struggle" Award.

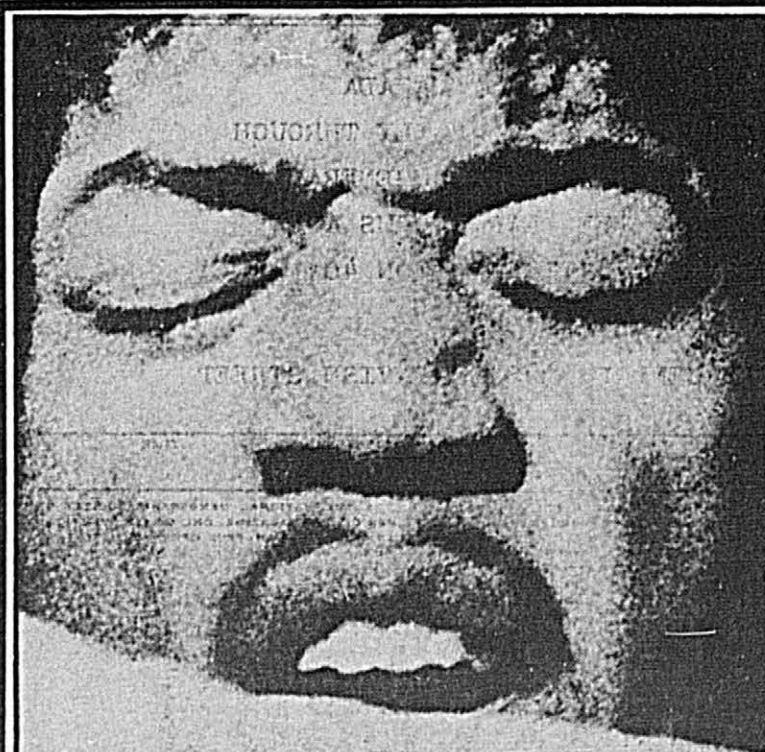
To Pauline Vaillancourt: a pacifier for Hal Waller.

To Zbigniew Brzezinski: The What's My Line Award.

To Harold Rosenberg (now a full-time worker with the CP): a union card.

To Nesar: a bronze revolver, so you can shoot yourself in the head - twice.

To Joan; good luck, along with the traditional pica ruler and bottle of aspirins.



MEDIA MCGILL presents a **ROCK FILM FESTIVAL**

GIMME SHELTER... Thursday, Mar. 22, at 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Admission \$1.00

MAD DOGS AND ENGLISHMEN... Wednesday, Mar. 28, at 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

WOODSTOCK... Thursday, Mar. 29, at 8:00 p.m. (one show)
Admission \$1.50

MONTEREY POP... Friday, March 30, at 6:30, 8:30 & 10:30 p.m.
Admission \$1.00

HENDRIX PLAYS BERKELEY... Saturday, March 31, at 6:30, 8:00, 9:30 & 11:00 pm.
Admission \$0.75

ALL SHOWS IN LEACOCK 132.



Le Sabayon

The only dining room with French & Greek Cuisine
666 Sherbrooke W. (corner University)
Executive Towers Shopping Promenade Res; 288-0373

Business Luncheon served daily from 11 AM - 6 PM
from \$1.24 and up



Saidye Bronfman Centre
of the YM-YWHA
5170 Cote St. Catherine Road

MUSIC THE MONTREAL CHAMBER MUSIC PLAYERS of the

Saidye Bronfman Centre

Cello Piano Recital, Michael Kilburn, André Savoye
Sunday, March 25th at 8:30 P.M.

Public Cordially Invited Information: 739-2301



CHEAP THRILLS want to buy
your books and records. Leaving
school or leaving town for the
summer? Bring your books,
records, comix, old printed all-
sorts to Cheap Thrills and get top
prices for them. No amount too
great or too small.

CHEAP THRILLS
BOOKS, RECORDS, ETC.
1433 Bishop St.
844-7604
OPEN FROM 11:00 daily
Open late thurs. and fri.

CHEAP THRILLS will be open
all summer. Selling guaranteed -
good condition used rock, pop,
jazz, & classical records at prices
from 25¢ to \$2.00. Also used
quality paperbacks at ½ price
or less. Also old comix and
magazines and assorted things.

cars available

For Toronto, Western Canada
Maritimes & Florida
Call MONTREAL
DRIVEAWAY SERVICE LTD.
4018 St. Catherine St. W.
Tel: 937-2816

Summer Employment

POSITIONS IN

Senior Counsellors	Pool Maintenance
Swim Instructors	Arts & Crafts
Riding	Science
Pottery	Campcraft
Archery	Drama
Puppetry & Drama	Creative Dance
Music	Unit Heads
Photography	Camp Driver
Tripping	Piano Accompanist
Nature Study	Tennis
Trampoline	

For Information
Call:

GREEN ACRES
MONTREAL'S
COUNTRY DAY CAMP
488-9148

CAMP ROBINSON

Experienced, mature staff
required for the following
positions:

GENERAL COUNSELLORS,
19 years of age and over
CANOEING AND TRIPPING
SPECIALIST,
21 years and over
INSTRUCTORS for PHO-
TOGRAPHY, DRESS-
MAKING, GUITAR, JAZZ
BALLET

Apply in writing, or call

Camp Robinson
6280 Northcrest Pl.
Montreal 251, Que.
731-2478 or 731-8346

Free Telegrams STUDENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS NORTH-AMERICA WIDE



THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE

RADIOGRAM

VIA AMATEUR RADIO



NUMBER	PRECEDENCE	HX	STATION OF ORIGIN	CHECK	PLACE OF ORIGIN	TIME FILED	DATE
To					THIS RADIO MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED AT AMATEUR STATION _____ PHONE _____ OWNER _____ STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY AND STATE _____		

SEND MESSAGES FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY POINT IN CANADA
OR THE UNITED STATES. TELEGRAMS ARE RELAYED DAILY THROUGH
AMATEUR RADIO NETWORKS. STAFF AND STUDENTS, OR GENERAL
PUBLIC, USE OUR SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FORMS AND
INSTRUCTIONS AVAILABLE AT UNION BOX OFFICE, UNION 401
OR PHONE 392-8942.

THE UNIVERSITY CENTRE, 3480 McTAVISH STREET

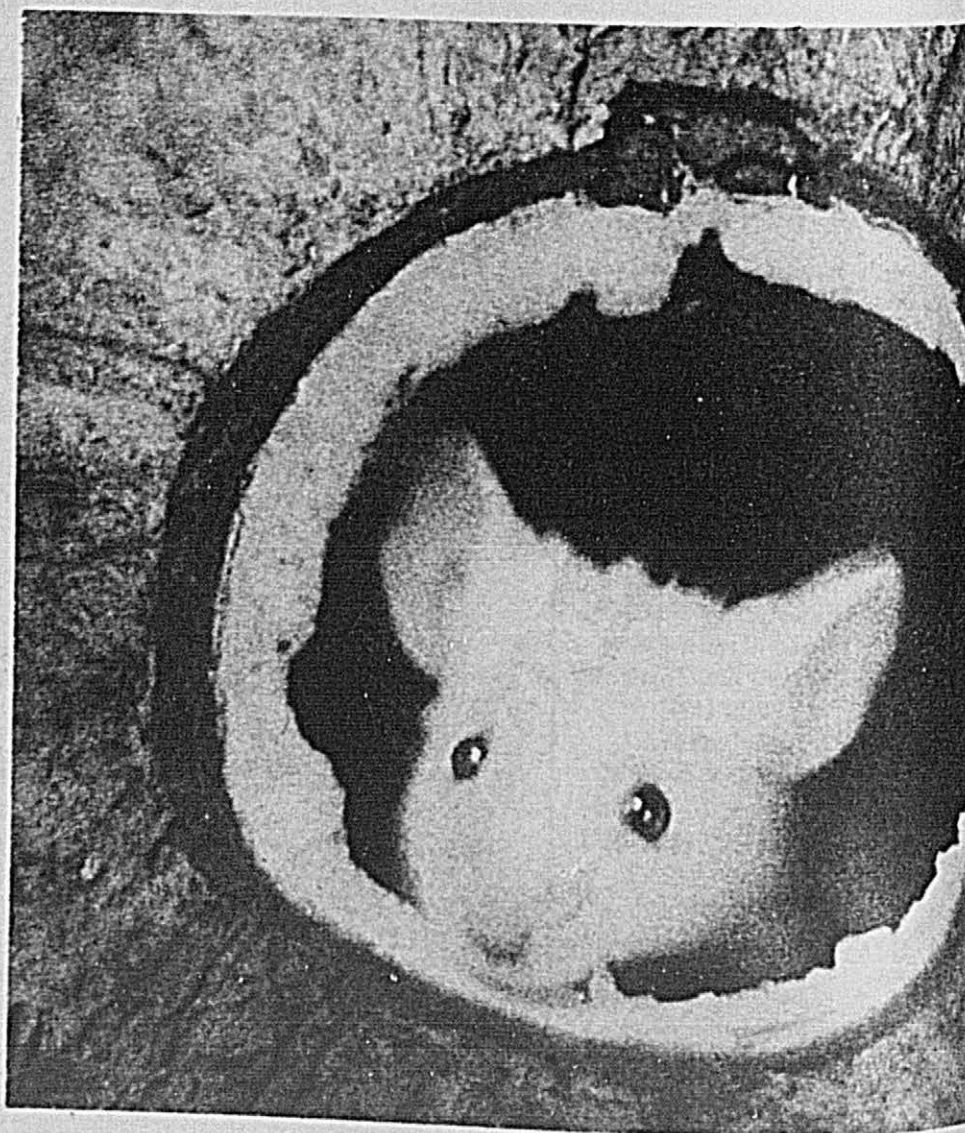
SENDER'S ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER FOR REFERENCE:

FROM	DATE	TIME	TO	DATE	TIME
REC'D			SENT		
THIS MESSAGE WAS HANDLED FREE OF CHARGE BY A LICENSED AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR, WHOSE ADDRESS IS SHOWN IN THE BOX AT RIGHT ABOVE. AS SUCH MESSAGES ARE HANDLED SOLELY FOR THE PLEASURE OF OPERATING, NO COMPENSATION, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, PAID OR PROMISED, CAN BE ACCEPTED BY A STATION OWNER. FOR THE SAME REASON, NEITHER EVENTUAL DELIVERY NOR ACCURACY OF COPY CAN BE GUARANTEED. ANY REPLY MAY BE FILED WITH THE STATION DELIVERING THIS MESSAGE TO YOU. FURTHER INFORMATION ON AMATEUR RADIO MAY BE OBTAINED FROM A.R.R.L. HEADQUARTERS, 225 MAIN STREET, NEWINGTON, CONN. 06111.			THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC., IS THE NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP SOCIETY OF LICENSED RADIO AMATEURS AND THE PUBLISHER OF QST MAGAZINE. ONE OF ITS FUNCTIONS IS PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG AMATEUR OPERATORS. TO THAT END, THE LEAGUE HAS ORGANIZED AN AMATEUR RADIO PUBLIC SERVICE CORPS (ARPS), CON- SISTING OF THE AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY CORPS (AREC) FOR WORK DURING EMERGENCIES, AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC SYSTEM (NTS) FOR DAILY NATION-WIDE MESSAGE HANDLING. THE TWO DIVISIONS SUPPLEMENT EACH OTHER IN DAILY OPERATION. MORE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM A.R.R.L. HEADQUARTERS, LITHO.—U.S.A.		

AMATEUR RADIO VE2UN



Photos by
Antony Ham Pong



A JOURNAL

for social change





Introduction

Attending a university like McGill, it is important that we examine its orientation, structure and history, asking ourselves, "What kind of institution is this?" It is too easy to merely accept the role of a passive student, concerned only with a particular class or a particular assignment. We students are more than part of McGill; we are the essence of the university. (Students can learn without teachers, but teachers cannot teach without students!) And we have the right to critically examine and actively control all aspects of it. But we must especially consider what it is doing for us and what it is doing to us. Are we really satisfied?

The main problem at McGill and most other universities is that courses of study are dominated by the past, and courses of action are limited within the narrow framework of present-day society. The university operates under the assumption that the social order and social conditions are static. We never think about the future, except perhaps when we think about our future in field x, y, or z. But we are never encouraged to consider what is developing in our society as a whole even though we know it will change.

It seems quite obvious that social change will be faster and more successful if we learn to consider various possibilities in advance. Conflicts are frequently the result of a lack of foresight. People are threatened by change because they have not tried to envision the future. They are taken

by surprise, or are confused and hence become "reactionary".

The central feature of socialization is the inhibition against exploring the future. We know that the future will undoubtedly bring profound changes, yet we are taught that the future is nothing more than the pursuit of ambition—a movement up and down a ladder. This one-dimensional perspective is the basic cause of alienation and existential claustrophobia amongst students. Personal fulfillment is important, but a human being is not complete unless his relation to others is a dynamic one.

In most universities and certainly at McGill, classes are either practical, designed to train the student for a particular task, or they are irrelevant. With the exception of a few "praxis" oriented professors, our mentors provide us with "comprehensive" lectures and intelligent conversation, but do not initiate discussions of change and alternatives.

To see why we are trained to live only in today's world we must consider those institutions now controlling the universities. Between the state and private enterprise, the university is thoroughly overseen by those interested mainly in preserving their positions of power, status, and money. Because the ruling elite do not like to be reminded of a future that may exclude them, we must be discouraged from creating a new world of equitable relations.

ties, moreover, don't make class breakdowns of their population readily available, and as for those government statistics that do exist, the categories are carefully defined to obscure any demarcation by class.

Of course, just by looking around us, it is not hard to discover that our fellow students aren't exactly wallowing in poverty. Most of us come from what is commonly called the middle class - the petit-bourgeoisie. But how many students come from the class that makes up the bulk of the population - the working class?

Table I shows the percentage of school children from each income group in Montreal (using the latest figures available - from the 1961 census) as a total of all the school children in each grade. At the same time, the first column of figures corresponds roughly to the income breakdown of the general population, since almost all children attend primary school.

As we move up the income (and class) ladder, we find some interesting trends. The percent-participation rate of children from the two lowest income groups drops by half between the first years of elementary school and university. The participation rate of the third lowest income remains relatively the same, dropping only 2%. Once we move into the wealthier part of the population, the trend reverses dramatically. The percent-participation rate of the third and second highest income groups doubles, while the top income group increases its participation rate by more than four times.

It need hardly be pointed out that it is the working class which composes the lower income groups (75% of the 4-6 million Canadians defined by the government as "poor" are wage-earners), and that, thus, the systematic selection of university students works primarily against the children of the working class. As the table shows, a small percentage of them are weeded out between elementary and secondary school, a greater number are eliminated during the high school years; and the most acute period of selection occurs between high school and university.

The dominant liberal ideology in our society says that the system allows for everyone who tries, to make it: either you got it or you don't. Thus relative success or failure is attributed to individual characteristics while social, that is, class forces are more or less ignored.

Even though we all go through a similar educational process, certain fundamental factors must be operating if we don't all end up with the same opportunity to attend university. Academic performance is insufficient to explain who does and who doesn't reach the university level: this ignores both the existence of students who achieve adequate grades but who do not go on to university, and also fails to explain why the distribution of "good" grades is heavily biased towards students from wealthier backgrounds.

thier backgrounds.

Can it be that wealth and intelligence naturally go together? The facts prove otherwise: individuals from working and poor families can and do transcend the limitations of their class background and rise to "great heights". However, for the vast majority, as the statistics cited above clearly show, this is not the case. Rather, they tend to remain at the economic and educational level of their parents.

Individual characteristics like intelligence, which are often associated with wealth, are either enhanced or suppressed by particular conditions connected with class and affluence. Most low income people have suffered lifelong deprivations associated with their economic situation. Malnutrition and overcrowded living conditions are a reality for the majority of these people. This kind of environment has far-reaching implications for the academic performance of working class children. These effects range from permanently impaired mental faculties to the lack of a quiet place for study.

The psychological atmosphere of a poor home and neighbourhood is not likely to be conducive to interest in school work. Poor parents are either unwilling or unable to provide necessary encouragement and resources to help their children perform well in school. In working class and poorer neighbourhoods teachers tend to be less qualified, and schools lack "advanced" facilities and equipment. Because the deprived environment breeds a higher level of rebelliousness among students, such schools also take on police-like functions; the teacher is the cop, the student is the criminal.

If despite all these obstacles, a child from a low-income family manages to do well in school, there is still the constant economic imperatives facing the family. The loss of extra income must be added to tuition in order to calculate the real cost of a higher education. Table 1 shows that there is a very large drop in school attendance of poorer children just after the age when they are old enough to help support their families. These "invisible" costs make it clear why the universities are so underpopulated with students from low income backgrounds.

Poor and working class children, then, aren't potentially less intelligent than the children of the bourgeoisie. They are victimized: by their class background, and by the school system itself. The normal operations of the capitalist system both allow and enforce the existence of debilitating poverty, which acts to prevent the poor from achieving their full potential. Educational problems, then, are only one part of the over-all problem of a system which perpetuates class inequalities among the population, and can only be removed with the eradication of those inequalities.

The Process of Selection



"The conviction that everyone has a right to schooling makes it essential that education be available to all children without regard to class, race or belief, from primary grades to university," stated the celebrated 1965 Parent Commission on education in Quebec. The Report went on to state, however, that this ideal was just that in our society - an ideal. In fact, there exists a systematic selection process which limits higher education to a privileged few and denies it to the bulk of the population - the working class.

Under constant barrage from the media about our supposedly "affluent society", and with most, if not all of our friends attending university, we tend to accept the ideal goal expressed by the Parent Report as fact. But the reality is quite shocking.

If 97 to 98% of the 13-14-year old population in Canada attended school, by the time these children reached 18, only 47% of them remained in school, and of these, only 10% were in university. Thus, in 1968-69, for example, 53% of the 18-year olds in Canada were described by the government as "potential candidates for the labour force"; the percentage of young people that fall into this category rises to 70% for 19-year olds, 80% of 20 year olds, and 85% of 21 year olds.

Canadian government statistics (published in 1968-69) demonstrate just how small the privileged university minority is. If, for example, you are an 18-year-old male student at McGill, you are among the less than 30,000 males of that age, out of a total

of 200,000, who attend university. The situation for women is even more imbalanced. An 18-year-old woman student at Sir George, for example, would be among the less than 20,000 out of a total of 180,000 women in her age group who go to university.

In Quebec, it has been estimated that only 14% of the university age group regularly attends university. And one study suggests that only 6-8% of Francophone youths ever reach university; 3% of them never finish.

What kind of privileged minority?

If it can be proven, if not generally accepted, that university is open to only a privileged minority, it is much harder to ascertain the nature of that minority. There is a popular tendency to argue that if our universities aren't open to everyone, well, at least they're open to those who deserve it. In other words, we who are in university are here because we were intelligent enough to make the grades, diligent enough to do the work, and, moreover, were meant for better things.

Is this really the case though? Is the university really open to all people - that is, to all classes?

A definitive analysis of the class composition of the university population is difficult to come by. Bourgeois academics, never famous for their relevancy, have largely ignored the issue though they face it every day at their place of work. Universi-

TABLE I: School Children in each income group as a % of all children in these grades.

INCOME GROUP	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		HIGH SCHOOL		UNIVERSITY
	under 5 years	5 years and over	1 - 2 years	3-5 years	
1) less than \$3200	8.33%	8.37%	6.34%	5.93%	4.81%
2) \$3200 - \$4000	41.09	42.52	39.98	34.99	22.32
3) \$4000 - \$5000*	30.59	31.15	30.14	29.06	28.68
4) \$5000 - \$7000	12.84	11.55	14.90	18.11	24.62
5) \$7000 - \$9000	5.30	4.63	5.77	7.58	11.04
6) \$9000 and over	1.92	1.79	2.87	4.32	8.53

* In 1961 the government defined living conditions which were under \$5000 as "precarious."

SOURCE: E. Cosselin, *Third Solitude*, p. 71

A JOURNAL for social change is published by an editorial collective.

Production this issue:

Michel Celemenski, Judy Cohen, Susan Gottheil, Antony Ham Pong, Michael Johnson, Kirk Kelley, Jeffrey Kugler, Alison Narod, Jean-Michel Vivien Perelman, Madie Rider, Julian Sher, Sally Teich, Chris Thompson, Sue Tobin, Ellen Waxman.

With the selfless assistance of: Shelley Brown, Bruce Campbell, Bess Muhlstock, John M. Robertson.

...I have been driven to the conclusion that the University is really under the control of a small and active group of Trustees who have no standing in the world of education, who are reactionary and visionless in politics, narrow and medieval in religion. Their conduct betrays a profound misconception of the true function of a university in the advancement of learning.

—Charles A. Beard,
upon his resignation as president
from Columbia University in
1917.

"The business of America," said the great Calvin Coolidge, "is business." The business of America's universities is to serve business. As a sample study of McGill's Board of Governors shows, the University is controlled by financial "wizards" and businessmen who are tied to the immense American and Canadian corporations. These are the same corporations that produce the military equipment for the American war arsenal, which despite the ceasefire in Vietnam, continues its activity in Indochina and other parts of the globe.

Call it what you will — Board of Governors, The Trustees, Members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, or Governors of McGill College and University—their function is quite clear. This elite group "possesses general jurisdiction and final authority over the conduct of the affairs of the university. It makes all contracts and all appointments on behalf of the university." (statute 1.3.1 of McGill University Statutes 1972) It is the Trustee of all University property and is responsible for its maintenance.

The make-up of the Board of Governors, according to the McGill University Statutes of 1972, allows 62% of the decision-making power to rest in the hands of persons not directly connected with the University in any academic capacity. The remaining 38% whose status and livelihood are dependent on the University are in a subservient position. The Senate as the highest academic authority is still in all instances subject to the Board of Governors.

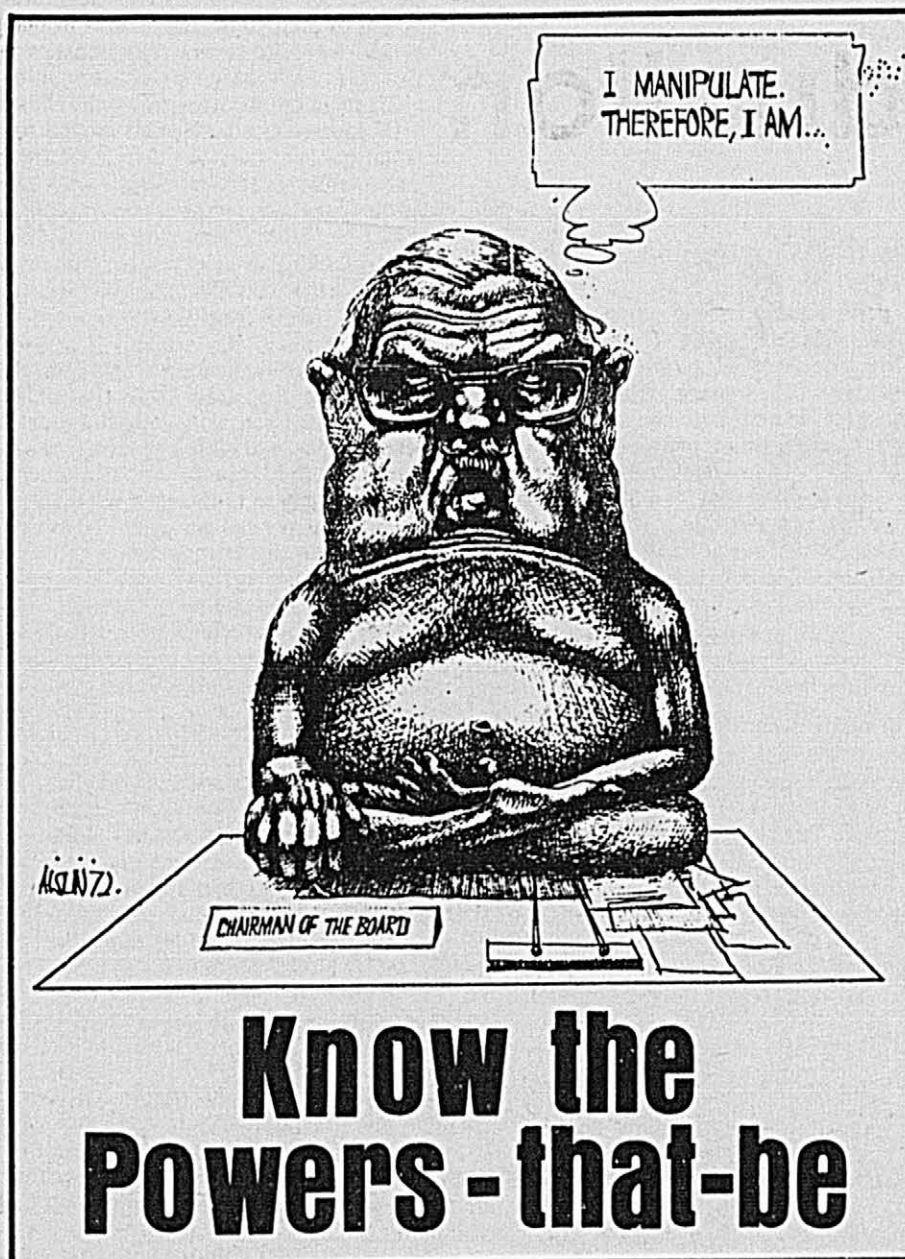
The membership of the Board of Governors totals no more than forty. The following is a breakdown of those positions:

- 2 ex-officio members — the Chancellor and the Principal of the University
- 25 members elected by the Board of Governors from those nominated by their Membership Committee for staggered terms of 5 years who are all eligible for re-election. The Nominating Committee consists of six Governors—thus, no necessary representation from the larger McGill community.
- 5 members elected by the Graduate Society of McGill for terms of three years
- 5 members elected from the Senate by its members for staggered terms of three years
- 3 members elected by the Students' Society from its membership for a term of one year. There must be a minimum of one from Graduate Studies and one from the Undergraduate sector.

Only ten members of the Board are needed for a quorum at any meeting, which need not take place more than three times a year.

The Board of Governors has the power of selection and dismissal of all those employed by the University and determines and fixes their tenure of office.

Dismissal of any member of the teaching staff and any chief administrative officer may occur only after they have heard the "interested parties" for any cause "which in the opinion of its members affects adversely the general well-being of the University" (1.3.4.3 McGill University Statutes). Considering the nature of the majority of the members of the Board of Governors it is difficult to discern how they would have such an intimate knowledge of the McGill community to be able to justify these "opinions". In the case of any lower ranking employee it can dismiss or suspend



Know the Powers - that-be

them and "delegate this authority to an officer or officers of the University". In other words, it is the Board of Governors and not the Senate who does the hiring and firing.

The Executive Committee, which does not necessarily have any student representation, has the authority "to exercise all the powers held by the Board of Governors between regular meetings of the Board" within the Board's procedures.

We now know the power wielded by those who hold the decisive majority on the Board. But who are these men? Where do their interests lie? And what directions does this mean that the University will take?

● **COLIN W. WEBSTER**—director of Hawker-Siddeley Ltd., manufactures artillery shells of various sizes up to 125mm, and ammunition projectiles, and designs and develops missile launchers. Hawker-Siddeley plant in Fort Williams, Ontario produces external fuel tanks under a Department of Defense Production contract. In 1967-68 the Canadian Government granted them subsidies towards armament production for export sales:

Allotments — \$3,960,000
Expenditures — \$1,965,713

Orenda Limited, owned 60% by Hawker-Siddeley, produces jet engines for the U.S. military including the J-79 used in the F-104 aircraft. The F-104 used to fly regularly in Vietnam. F-104, like F-105, carries a Vulcan cannon that shoots at the rate of 6000 rounds a minute. In 1965 Orenda received a contract worth \$4,000,000 from the US Army "for the development of a 600 hp gas turbine for propulsion of a military surface vehicle". Orenda also has a contract from the American LTV Aerospace Corporation to make Lance lightweight missile launchers.

Orenda Limited received Federal Government subsidies towards armament production:

1968-69:	Allotments	\$2,718,459
	Expenditures	\$ 442,288
1969-70:	Allotments	\$ 534,998
	Expenditures	\$ 119,726
1970-71:	Allotments	\$ 358,333
	Expenditures	\$ 213,467
1971-72:	Expenditures	\$ 423,609

United Aircraft of Canada Limited owns the other 40% of Orenda Limited. Through the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the company received financial aid from the Federal Government of Canada. UAC produces helicopter parts for the US Defense Department. Its PT-6 turbine engine powers the U-21A U.S. Army aircraft which was in service in Vietnam. The aircraft carries up to ten combat-equipped troops and is convertible into an air ambulance. Designated the 4T-74 by the United States military, the UAC engine also powers the OV-10A counter-insurgency aircraft. The OV-10A is used in Vietnam for "strike and reconnaissance missions". According to United States Department of Defense, the company was granted \$322,000 in 1970 and \$33,000 in 1971. According to the United States Defense Quarterly, Defense Market Survey, UAC received:

1970	\$ 252,524
1971	\$4,423,410
1972	\$3,394,984

UAC's parent company, United Aircraft Corporation, manufactures napalm at its subsidiary, United Technology Centre, Redwood, California. United Aircraft Corporation ranked third on the United States Defense Department's list of top contractors, fiscal year 1966, with contracts worth \$1,138.7 billion.

Orenda Engines Limited, which is also 60% owned by Hawker-Siddeley, received Federal Government subsidies towards

armament production for export sales in 1967-68:

Allotments	\$3,960,000
Expenditures	\$1,965,713

Mr. Webster is also a director of the Royal Bank of Canada.

● **S.M. FINLAYSON**—Mayor of the town of Hampstead, is also director of Canadian Marconi Limited, which manufactures electronic equipment, and airborne computers and indicators for navigational and tactical use. It "participates extensively in installation, operation and repair and overhaul of major military communications and electronic systems". Canadian Marconi products include advanced lightweight helicopter Doppler navigation systems, and tactical relay equipment sold to the United States Army in 1966.

Two of their airborne navigation systems are for use in supersonic aircraft, including the F111D, built for the United States Air Force. As well, Canadian Marconi is expected "to benefit from the U.S. anti-ballistic missile scheme."

The Canadian Federal Government granted Canadian Marconi subsidies towards armament production for export sales:

1967-68:	Allotments	\$11,121,473
	Expenditures	\$ 6,249,967
1968-69:	Allotments	\$ 6,880,775
	Expenditures	\$ 4,201,858
1969-70:	Allotments	\$ 6,194,568
	Expenditures	\$ 2,600,428
1970-71:	Allotments	\$ 6,456,157
	Expenditures	\$ 2,502,233

Kaar Electronics Corporation, a fully-owned subsidiary of Canadian Marconi, manufactures telephones and electronic equipment. According to the United States Department of Defense, they received \$216,000 in 1971 from the U.S. Government.

● **G. ARNOLD HART**—a director and member of the executive committee of the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited (INCO), which, directly and through its subsidiaries, operates as a fully integrated producer of nickel, copper, platinum and other metals. It is Canadian-owned but American linked. The United States Department of Defense lists the company as having received from them contracts for the following amounts:

1970:	\$46,000
1971:	\$19,000

Mr. Hart is a director of United Aircraft of Canada limited. For further details of the activities of this company see COLIN W. WEBSTER above.

Mr. Hart is, in addition, chairman and chief executive officer of the Bank of Montreal and a director of Canadian Pacific Limited; he is a director and member of the executive committee of Consolidated-Bathurst which owns more than one third of Power Corporation.

● **C.F. HARRINGTON**—a director of Consumers Glass Company Limited, whose direct subsidiary is General Impact Extrusions (Manufacturing) Limited. According to the United States Defense Quarterly, Defense Market Survey, General Impact Extrusions received \$281,710 from the United States Government in 1972.

Mr. Harrington is also a director of The Royal Trust Company and its subsidiaries.

● **KENNETH H. BROWN**—a director of the Montreal Trust Company;

● **R.C. PATERSON**—deputy general manager of investments of The Royal Bank of Canada.

This partial glimpse demonstrates that the effective decision-making power at McGill rests with individuals whose interests are linked to the corporate and financial system and not in the hands of those whose interests lie in the nobler pursuits of academia.

We are not suggesting that this is irregular. In a capitalist society dominated by huge corporate interests, only the most

continued on page 12

The Invisible People

Who really makes the university tick? Who opens the doors to the buildings each morning? Who makes the sandwiches at lunchtime, who cleans the tables? Who stamps the cards in the books? Who lectures in the classroom? Who types out the exam schedule, who prints up that schedule, who keypunches your last term's grade? Who rakes the leaves, who shovels the snow, who cuts the grass? And who sweeps up after everyone else goes home?



McGill is usually categorized as consisting of three constituent groups: students, teaching staff, and the administration. Accordingly, we are led to view teachers as somehow distinctly different from other workers, and these "administration" workers as having something in common with the high-level policy makers at McGill. In fact, McGill must be seen as consisting of students, a diverse group of working people, and the managerial elite.

Workers at McGill are both highly paid and miserably underpaid, privileged and degraded; they are relatively independent and closely supervised; they work inside offices and outside in parking attendant booths. There are workers in the cafeteria, in the buildings, and on the grounds. They work in residences and in libraries, in offices and in the print shop. And there are workers in the classroom.

One of the overriding characteristics of McGill is the notable lack of organization among workers within individual groups and as one cohesive body. Unlike the situation at the University of Montreal, where a collective bargaining agreement between all non-academic workers has become policy, McGill works arduously to prevent such a

union or united front. Well aware that for workers, power lies in organization and numbers, McGill has systematically worked to sabotage, delay, or divert any drives for unionization. The latest administration coup is the establishment of MUNASA, a 'union of non-academic staff' designed for the precise purpose of preventing a real, workable union.

To understand how in fact the university operates, an awareness of the non-academic sector of university affairs is necessary. As McGill attempts to meet certain needs of society, (churning out engineers when required, or switching to any other desired product upon request), so the university in its own organization mirrors other institutional structures of society. In its methods of hiring and firing, decision-making, promotions etc., the university is both discriminatory and exploitative. This becomes evident by even a superficial examination of the conditions of workers at McGill.

Buildings and Grounds Workers

The profound disunity of workers at McGill leads to the intolerable working conditions and the less-than-living wages that is the fare of the Buildings and Grounds workers.

Buildings and Grounds is the general category that includes the snow shoveller and the porter, the parking attendant and the window repairman—certainly the most invisible people at McGill. These workers, together with the 50 members of the Residences staff, make up Local 298 of the Service Employees Union, an affiliate of the Quebec Federation of Labour.

This local, in turn, is split into three separate bargaining units: one unit for the Buildings and Grounds workers, and in the residences, one unit for the maids and porters, and another for the cafeteria workers. The expiration dates of the various contracts are staggered, making unified bargaining and possible strike action very difficult. The fragmentation of Local 298 lets the University administration play one group off against another, with the predictable damaging results.

In addition to the problems inherent in their local's structure, the workers are confronted with difficulties on almost every side. Nearly 65% of Buildings and Grounds employees are Italian, the majority of whom speak little English or French; the residences have large numbers of Portuguese and Greek workers. Many are recent immigrants. The University frequently attempts to divide the workers on the basis of cultural differences by favouring one language

group over another when promotions or transfers are involved.

The workers' difficulty with the English language, their lack of formal education, and their unfamiliarity with Canadian life make it easy for the University to take advantage of them on the job and during negotiations. Also, a large number of these workers are unskilled and older than the median age of McGill employees. In relatively stable times, it would be hard for these workers to find jobs elsewhere; in this period of high unemployment, it is next to impossible.

The power of the Administration over these workers is impressive. The basic working rights long established by organized labour in many sectors of Canadian industry are starkly absent from contract provisions of Buildings and Grounds. These workers have no system of seniority; the Administration can give promotions to workers with less experience than others in return, of course, for docility on the job. Or the best places can be given to new employees of the university with a lower pay scale. Another favourite tactic is to shift workers from one job to another without a change in salary, regardless of the kind of work entailed in the new job.

Vacation pay is, in effect, paid for by the workers themselves: When a worker goes on vacation (or falls ill), a replacement is never hired. Rather, the absent man's fellow workers are forced to do his work as well as their own.

In financial terms, the workers are accordingly strangled. The weekly wages of Buildings and Grounds workers have increased by only \$2.00 during the whole of the present two-year contract. Before this contract was signed, the workers had a Sun Life Insurance Policy for which they paid \$1.95 a month each. In the present contract, this policy was discontinued and workers are now forced to pay \$4.80 monthly for a Blue Cross Plan.

Finally, it is important to note that the contract of each bargaining unit expires in June, after the end of regular classes. This seriously decreases the effect of any strike action, and limits the possibility of student support.

What is the present situation? In line with the "staggered contract expiration date" policy of McGill, the contracts of the two bargaining units in the residences (maids, porters and cafeteria employees) expired in June of 1972, while the present contract of the Buildings and Grounds workers will be renegotiable only as of June 1973. Due to the total isolation and the relatively small size of the residence grouping, these workers have significantly less power to back up their demands than have the larger group of Buildings and Grounds workers. By first settling with the weaker residence workers, the University can later

attempt to impose a similar unsatisfactory agreement on Buildings and Grounds.

Since the expiration of the residence contracts last June, only the maids and porters unit has reached agreement with the University; the cafeteria workers have not yet settled. The salary agreement represents (approximately) a 20-cent increase over the next 2 years, bringing the hourly wage to the grand total of \$2.20 - far short of Buildings and Grounds demands for \$2.60.

Also accepted by the maids and porters is the new University sick leave scheme, the replacement of the "sick leave accumulation" plan. It is against this provision that Buildings and Grounds are most vigorously fighting. Under the old plan, a worker with more than 5 years on the job can accumulate up to 60 days of paid sick leave, while a worker with less than 5 years service can accumulate up to 30 days. The Administration's new proposal abolishes this system and institutes in its place a plan providing for a maximum of 26 weeks full-paid sick leave.

A sign of nascent University benevolence? A few sticky questions must first be answered. For instance, what happens to all the money that workers have already paid into their fund, but have not yet claimed? The University proposes to "absorb" that pile, and thus steal the workers' wage. The University also insists upon administering the plan itself, without worker "interference". Finally, the Administration is demanding that the plan become effective immediately, even though the Buildings and Grounds contract does not expire until June. One wonders about the University's impatience.

Cafeteria Workers

Ed. Note: The interviews held with the cafeteria workers of the Students' Union were conducted under close managerial supervision. Workers were informed that firing would not be an unlikely possibility should they be too critical of their working conditions. We thus noted comments ranging from "appreciation" of their minimum-wage salaries to the "jolly good" relations between employers and employees. This struck us as being either totally extraordinary or else enforced distortion. Therefore, we must realize that the working conditions and true feelings of the cafeteria workers remain, in fact, undocumented.

Library Workers

McGill library workers began their attempt at unionization in February 1971. At this time, the eight workers involved went on a membership drive, which failed to gain the support of the majority of library workers. Although 140 workers were needed to sign up, the drive only succeeded in gaining 90-95 signatures. The major reasons given for rejecting the idea of unionization, were: the administration was opposed to unions; the presence of a union would create more strain; the CNTU (with which the union would be affiliated) was a separatist organization; the \$4.00 a month fee was too expensive; and the union had no visible organization. This last reason was recognized by the leaders to be a fundamental problem, as they were attempting "to organize a system that doesn't look like a system."

In addition to the reluctance of many workers to unionize, the leaders also faced other problems. It is illegal to discuss the union at one's workplace during the period of formation and local distribution of mail is prohibited. Thus, all organizing had to



photo by madie rider

be done away from McGill.

While the union was in its early formation, the administration supplied the workers with a 15% wage increase. Interestingly, 15% of the library workers were laid off their jobs at the same time. Added to the reluctance of the majority of workers, this wage increase succeeded in thwarting the growth of the union.

Nonetheless, McGill University Library Staff Association (MULSA) was formed, consisting of both librarians and library assistants. But as one library worker pointed out, MULSA was seen more as a "social organization" than as a bargaining unit, and accomplished little more than to "placate and make mild recommendations." After the association was formed, the librarians decided to opt out and form a separate association - AMUL (Association of McGill University Librarians). Because of this, only a floundering association unable to accomplish anything, remained.

A few library assistants who had been active in the original attempt at union formation established the Association of Library Assistants of McGill University (ALAMU). The motive behind this move was a belief that association members could be active in ALAMU and eventually transform it into a union. Unfortunately, this plan was not a success. In addition, according to one worker, "the accomplishments of ALAMU have not been that good," partly because it is not regarded as a legal entity, and partly because "a patronage set-up exists in the university."

Working conditions for library assistants are not very good. Because there is no legal bargaining unit, there exists no job security, no viable grievance procedure, and poor salaries. One library assistant commented, "if you fit into the system as they want you to, I suppose you could see working conditions as not bad." Salaries for library assistants range from a \$3500 starting salary to a peak of \$6070. Librarians, on the other hand, begin with a salary of \$8000. According to one library assistant, there exists a hierarchical structure between librarians and library assistants, and librarians generally occupy personnel and managerial positions.

Although a School of Library Science exists at McGill it is not readily accessible to library assistants. In order to attend, assistants have to quit their jobs without any guarantee of being rehired. The grievance procedure for library workers is not in the least way objective. An assistant who has

a grievance must first confront his supervisor with it. If unsatisfied with the result, the matter goes to his supervisor's boss, continuing through the bureaucracy, until it reaches the director, who has the final say.

The situation of library workers at SGWU provides an interesting comparison. There the workers are unionized. Job security has been obtained, a training program is accessible to all workers free of charge, and there exists a regular grievance procedure.

Although a union does now exist for McGill library workers, it is not regarded as a legal entity. In order to become accredited, over 50% of the workers are needed to join. Those involved in the union are not highly optimistic about its future. One worker feels that the number would still remain around 90, considerably short of the requirement. Another stated that there is a general "liberal-conformist attitude" among the majority of library workers, who are uninterested in joining a union. Examining the situation of McGill's non-unionized workers and SGWU's unionized workers, the existence of a union appears essential if the library workers are to better their conditions.

McGill Faculty Union

The McGill Faculty Union (MFU), a trade-union of McGill's academic staff, is a radical active group of faculty, affiliated with the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) and the Fédération Nationale des Enseignants Québécois (FNEQ).

In its fifth year of operation, the union is attempting to organize professors in order to achieve a better bargaining position vis-à-vis a rapidly growing bureaucracy - the administration. The union considers organizing professors especially urgent at McGill due to the university's position as an anglophone institution in Quebec. MFU is highly concerned with solidifying relations with other Quebec university unions as one way of helping to breakdown the isolated position of McGill. By working to create a strong central body, intrinsically linked to the CNTU and the FNEQ, MFU is strengthened in its bargaining position, and is also assured of direct contact and participation in the social evolution of Quebec.

Postscript:

The McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) is a non-unionized, semi-organized group that, at this time, includes a majority of the teaching staff. As the more privileged workers (such as professors) have remained relatively untouched by the current economic 'recession', they do not as yet feel the need for solid unionism. Unlike MFU, MAUT seeks to maintain its isolation from Quebec, in an effort to make the ivory tower myth a reality.

NUMUE

One of the most positive developments on the labor scene at McGill is the recent organization of NUMUE - The National Union of McGill University's Employees, an affiliate of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU). NUMUE is now the legally recognized representative of the McGill Computing Centre and the McGill Printing Service, two formerly unorganized sectors of the working population.

The coalition of the computer operators and the print shop workers under the

banner of NUMUE was initially a matter of chance and timing. Each shop had independently begun to organize its members, when, through contacts with the CNTU and other outside supporters, each learned that there was another shop in the same early stage of unionization. Then came the first joint meetings, resulting in the common application for accreditation to the Quebec Department of Labour.

Just as the problems encountered by the workers in each shop differed, so did their reasons for organizing. While the computer operators decided to unionize because of wage grievances, the print shop staff were moved to organize to improve their poor working conditions.

Among computer workers, it is commonly recognized that McGill's computing centre is a training ground for industry's operators. As the wage scales for these workers at McGill are significantly lower than those of industry at large, workers usually stay on at McGill only for a short period of time. Eventually, requiring a better income, the operator is forced to leave McGill and enter industry.

What further aggravated the situation was the emergence of a definite trend: low as the McGill salaries were, their pay scales began to fall farther and farther behind the going industry rates. Angry about their powerlessness to effect any change in the course of events, the computer operators contacted the CNTU.

Meanwhile, the print shop workers had problems on the job. Individual grievances ranged from bad treatment and poor morale to unfair hiring and firing practices. The manager's decision to hire two persons from outside the shop to fill the positions of "assistant manager" was angrily contested by the workers. During a meeting of the entire print shop, workers insisted that there were highly competent people already in the shop who should have been promoted to the newly created positions. The manager refused to reconsider her decision.

With that incident in mind, the workers met to consider a course of action. Original ideas included either a mass resignation, or a sit-down strike in the shop itself. A Sir George Williams University employee from the recently organized Library workers' union, attended one of their meetings, and suggested that they form a union. He then helped them contact the CNTU.

The application for accreditation was submitted to the Quebec Department of Labour on November 1, 1972. In an attempt to delay the formation of the union, McGill contested the accreditation, citing various technicalities. As a result, in order that a court contestation be avoided, a com-

promise agreement was reached between McGill University and the nascent NUMUE. Under this agreement, both the computer operators and the print shop workers are members of the same union, but each shop must arrive at an individual contract with McGill. Thus McGill attempted to insure relative stability by the creation of two separate bargaining units.

NUMUE received accreditation on February 5, marking the end of its organizing period and the beginning of the process of collective bargaining.

The CNTU will supply a negotiator to aid in the early stages of bargaining. Presently, NUMUE has a total of 30 members, including 20 computer operators, and 10 print shop workers. All eligible workers in the print shop joined the union, as did all but one computer operator. Most of the workers are under 30 years of age.

MUNASA

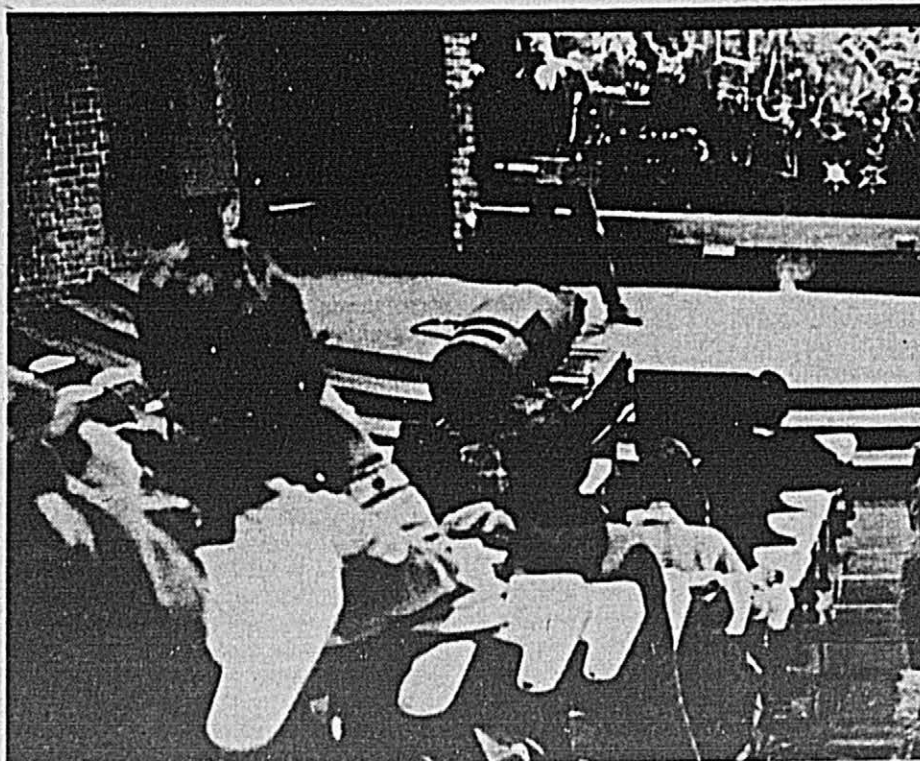
McGill University administrators viewed the emergence of NUMUE with great apprehension. Fearing that the example set by the computer operators and the print shop workers might be imitated by other sectors of the working population, the Administration rapidly set up a 'company union' for non-academic workers. This organization, the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association (MUNASA) is now in the process of recruiting members and ratifying its constitution, under the direction of management-level personnel.

MUNASA was clearly organized in reaction to the threat posed by NUMUE: the application for accreditation for NUMUE was submitted on November 1, 1972, at which time high-level discussions regarding the 'problem' were held. Accordingly, MUNASA's first public meeting was on December 6.

In the wake of "white-collar organizing" in other parts of Canada, McGill obviously understands that MUNASA's potential control over 2,500 members is significant. As it becomes increasingly evident that our economy is approaching a major crisis, McGill appears determined to take command of workers' organizations before the economic squeeze has its radicalizing effect, moving workers to seek more powerful means of expression.

In a December 12 letter to new members, the organizers explained that MUNASA was formed to "1) provide a official spokesman for McGill's non-academic

continued on page 12



Behind the Front at the Arctic Institute

Bob Davis and Mark Zannis have been conducting research into the Arctic Institute of North America for the past two and a half years. During this time they have uncovered the heavy involvement of the Arctic Institute with the Canadian and American military as well as the major oil companies. They expanded this research to include all aspects of the genocide which is being perpetrated on the native peoples of the North. This research will be published in April in the form of a book entitled The Genocide Machine. The following is the transcript of an interview with Bob Davis conducted by two members of A Journal for Social Change.

A Journal: When did you and Mark Zannis first become involved in research into the Arctic Institute of North America (AINA)?

Bob Davis: Mark and I first became interested in the Arctic Institute when we read an article in the Montreal Star in December 1970, written by Boyce Richardson, that described a conference which AINA sponsored in Inuvik, North West Territories, on the native peoples and their "problems". The "problems" which AINA outlined for discussion were alcoholism, schools and other peripheral questions; they appeared not to have even heard of the thing which was uppermost in the minds of the native peoples — their land rights — which were threatened by the encroaching oil companies. As we examined the article and saw how AINA maneuvered out of taking any kind of a stand on the native peoples' land rights it looked suspiciously, to us, like a program similar to the pacification programs which are carried out in Vietnam and other Third World areas. As a result we began to look into the Arctic Institute to see if this was indeed true.

A Journal: What alerted you to the types of research that the Arctic Institute was involved in?

Davis: Despite the fact that the Arctic Institute does no classified research, it definitely does do a large amount of military research. It is under obligation by law; i.e. its charter, to publish all the work that it does. We found that, in fact, the Arctic Institute's programs are nearly always involved in some way with military-oriented research. We were able to find this out by going to their library—the most complete Arctic Library in the Western world — and examining the documents there, by examining what information there was in newspapers and periodicals, and also by directly questioning personnel from AINA.

A Journal: What are the stated aims of AINA?

Davis: The Arctic Institute, by its own definition, "... is dedicated to the acquisition and interpretation of knowledge about the polar regions and the dissemination of that knowledge as widely as possible. The term Arctic is not a limitation to its activities —

the Institute is concerned with any geographical area, including Antarctica, where low temperature is a significant factor in the physical environment, or in social development. The object of the Institute is to initiate, encourage, support, and advance, by financial grants or otherwise, the objective study of Arctic conditions and problems including such as pertain to the natural sciences, sciences generally, and communication." Also included in their aims are "... to collect, arrange, and preserve records, make such records and material available for scientific use by individuals and organizations and governmental agencies... the publication of documents and material relating to the Arctic regions... and... to establish and maintain contact with other Arctic institutions and organizations engaged in similar or related fields of study."



photos by Chris Thompson

BOB DAVIS

A Journal: What does AINA actually do that is not included in its stated aims?

Davis: In order to answer this question, it is necessary to look at the Arctic Institute from a broader perspective than simply its published work or its stated aims in relation to its public activities. The Arctic Institute involves a number of individuals such as Dr. John Reed and Colonel Walter Wood who are very high ranking individuals in the United States military establishment. Both have been very heavily involved in the planning and operational phases of the U.S. Office of Naval Research, one of the powerful arms of the Pentagon. Numerous other individuals involved with the Arctic Institute have very high security clearance both in the United States and in Canada, for military research. Therefore, in spite of the fact that AINA does not do any classified research, it provides a milieu where military personnel can look over scientific and academic people at universities such as McGill, in both Canada and the United States, examine their work and screen them as to their possible use for doing classified research. In other words, the Arctic Institute acts as a kind of catalyst for military research and as a recruiter of personnel for it.

Through the good offices of Dr. John Reed, the Arctic Institute has always had a very big interest in the whole area of oil and gas exploration. Dr. Reed has a number of contacts with the highest levels of oil and gas industry. The Arctic Institute to this day carries a contract to manage the US Navy's Petroleum Depot Reserve Number 4, which is adjacent to the Prudhoe Bay oil discovery.

A Journal: Who are the major funders of AINA?

Davis: According to AINA's 1971 Annual Report its funding was as follows: 42.2% of its funds from the US Government, 25% from the Canadian government, 25% from foundations, corporations and individuals. An example of government involvement with the Arctic Institute is the fact that \$73,000 came from the US Office of Naval Research for grants-in-aid and \$76,000 from the Office of Naval Research contracts. They also received \$16,000 for the Naval Petroleum Number 4 consultant contract, \$15,000 for the US Department of the Interior contracts and \$22,000 for the (US) National Science Foundation grants, which in the past have been screened through the US Office of Naval Research.

Included under the heading 'foundations, corporations, and individuals' is the (Canadian) Donner Foundation, the McConnell Foundation, and the (US) Richard King Mellon Charitable Trust, a tax dodge of the Mellon empire, which has a controlling interest in Gulf Oil. All large foundations such as McConnell or Donner are set up by wealthy individuals in order to preserve their fortunes and still retain some control of them. They usually handle large amounts of stock and bonds and are managed by officials of the corporate interests of the parent corporation. For example, the McConnell Foundation manages through Peter McIntyre and other individuals, the McConnell interests in St. Lawrence Sugar, Canada Cement, Canada Steamship Lines, and Markborough Properties.

A Journal: Who are some of the main people in AINA, and what types of positions do they hold?

Davis: Over the years, the Arctic Institute has attracted a number of eminent polar scholars such as E.F. Roots, who is involved in the Continental Polar Shelf projects; the late Diamond Jenness, a very noted anthropologist; Dr. W.S. Benninghoff, who is the Chairman of the Department of Biology at the University of Michigan. In addition the Arctic Institute also has a number of individuals who are involved in corporate activities as well as military activities. Among them could be numbered AINA's Patrick H. O'Neil, the president of International Mining Corporation; Joseph P. Fletcher, presently with the AINA office in Washington DC, formerly with the Office of Polar Programs of the National Science Foundation, and before that a functionary of the RAND Corporation. AINA's executive director, H.W. Love, was formerly Director of Plans and Operations for the Canadian Army. Love has an engineering background and was involved in maintaining the A1-

Can Highway. Also included would be Richard Nolte who is a director of the Institute of Current World Affairs in New York and Trevor Lloyd who is also a director of the Institute of Current World Affairs. Also sitting as a director of the ICWA but not on AINA's board is Howard M. Weidman, who is a known CIA operative.

A Journal: Are there any McGill professors or researchers involved in AINA's work?

Davis: Over the years a number of McGill people have been involved with the Arctic Institute. These include Trevor Lloyd, former head of the Department of Geography; Sverre Orvig, of the Department of Meteorology; Max Dunbar, head of the Department of Marine Sciences, and others. The relationship between McGill and the Arctic Institute is an interesting one.

Although McGill lacks any direct control over the activities of the Arctic Institute, it furnishes AINA with an office in Montreal, rent-free. In addition Sverre Orvig, is the present chairman of AINA and a number of AINA personnel are involved in McGill's summer geography program. The Arctic Institute uses the prestige and good name of McGill to increase the respectability of its own programs. AINA also uses McGill to make new contracts in the academic world for their research programs.

A Journal: Do you consider AINA to be typical of a type of organization which is para-academic and actually serves the military-industrial-political complex?

Davis: In some ways AINA is typical, in other ways it is not typical. It does function somewhat as a military think tank particularly in relation to military research in Arctic areas. In this respect AINA functions less as a primary think tank but more as a subsidiary or ancillary think tank. In other words, mostly they are concerned with questions of the environment and its effects on military operations such as cold weather involving logistics and support problems. They also deal with the question of the ability of humans to function in a cold environment. All of these questions are not

continued on page 7



Arctic Institute...

continued from page 6

involved directly with formulating military strategy but have an important indirect effect. It is of course limited in this respect by the fact that it does no classified research.

A Journal: To what extent is AINA involved with the American military?

Davis: Historically, the largest commitment of AINA to the American military is to the Office of Naval Research. Its relationship with that office began in 1946 and has continued to the present. In addition AINA is also involved with the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the United States Army. As well it has had business with the United States Arctic Indocination and Training Center at Fort Greedy, Alaska, and with the Pentagon's elite weapons research planning group, the Advance Research Projects Agency (ARPA).

A Journal: What are some of the more objectionable actions undertaken by AINA?

Davis: The chief mischief that the Arctic Institute does is involved in military meddling in the Canadian-American national relationships. For instance, under the guise of the Ice-Field Ranges Research Program, which is a bona-fide scientific exploration of the southern glacial area of the Yukon Territories, the Arctic Institute was instrumental in arranging counter-insurgency training for United States and Canadian troops on Canadian territory, chiefly around the Mount Logan area in the Yukon Territories. Mount Logan is the highest mountain in Canada and the area around it closely resembles the Himalayan mountain range bordering on India, Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim. This is a prime area of strategic value to the United States Military in its attempts to contain Communism in the Far East.

In a document entitled, "Reconnaissance of a High Mountain Region," which was prepared for the United States Department of the Army, the Arctic Institute arranged for and participated in these exercises. The Canadian taxpayer's dollar went to support this effort and is still supporting it despite the fact that it is chiefly managed out of the Washington AINA office.

Supposedly, the Mount Logan project is a study in physiology to determine the effects of mountain sickness on combat troops. It is justified in Canada by the fact that certain kinds of research that are taking place there have some benefit in treating hospitalized patients who suffer, for one reason or another, from oxygen insufficiency. The whole question remains, though, whether this research would not better be conducted in a clinical setting and without the great expense involved with transporting troops thousands of miles by air and running them through these exercises, which would seem to have little benefit for Canada and Canadian troops. Since Mount Logan is after all the highest point in Canada, and unless Canada is somehow planning to invade Tibet, there seems to be little strategic value to Canada in this exercise.

In addition, the Arctic Institute conducted recently a symposium on Arctic logistics for ARPA at Hershey, Pennsylvania. This symposium, which was dominated by United States military and industrial interests, chiefly the oil companies, laid out a strategy for defending Arctic oil industry facilities both in Alaska and Canada. It also set up a combined logistics pool which would be used by the oil companies, the Canadian military and the US military to carry on electronic surveillance of the Soviet Union and to install a sensor system which would both watch the facilities and search for further oil

deposits. The document makes quite clear that AINA and ARPA consider the Arctic to be American turf. A common logistics pool for the transport of men and materiel would be available to the United States military, the Canadian military, and the oil companies. The document also makes quite clear that the Canadian Continental Shelf Research Program is really a part of the U.S. ADEGEX Program for exploration of the High Arctic Deep Basin in terms of its oil and gas prospects.

In addition, the Arctic Institute has a heavy commitment to the oil and gas industry in terms of a profitmaking subsidiary named Polexi which it has set up. It has since disbanded partly because it was thought unseemly to have a profit-making corporation and partly because the Alyeska Pipeline has been held up and Polexi was to provide logistics support for the pipeline companies. AINA also was given responsibility by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Walter Hickel, during his short administration, to study the effects of oil and gas exploration on the environment and to report directly to him. The report apparently was the basis for the U.S. Protection of the Environment

Through the guise of this crisis crash-program to develop the Polaris system, the U.S. Office of Naval Research completely took over all Canadian Arctic military research.

The entire co-ordinated program was directed through the Research Sub-Committee on the Arctic Research Laboratory of AINA. This seems particularly objectionable since it is doubtful that the Department of External Affairs or the U.S. Department of State were ever involved in this arrangement. At the time, the head of the Defence Research Board was O.M. Solandt and he was actively involved in the switch-over of Canadian Arctic research to American control. He attended the Arctic Research Laboratory meetings and even sponsored one of the meetings at Fort Churchill to review the entire program.

A Journal: Would you therefore state that AINA serves the interests of the American military and the large corporations, especially the oil companies, and not the interests of native peoples?

Davis: Yes.



Imperial Oil researchers measure subsoil temperatures around a buried experimental pipeline at Inuvik, NWT.

Program in Alaska.

At the same time, they did preliminary studies for the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline consortium. As far back as the mid-1950's, the Arctic Institute became involved with the Office of Naval Research in setting up, at the Arctic Research Laboratory at Point Barrow, a research program which contributed very significantly to the Polaris Missile Program. This program was aimed at the Soviet Union using nuclear submarines underneath the Arctic icepack.

A Journal: Has AINA done any research which you would consider to be in the best interests of the native peoples?

Davis: Yes they have, on occasion. The most recent example is one aspect of the same Man in the North program (MIN) of which we spoke earlier in rather unfavourable terms. Recently under the direction of Eric Gordeau, the Director of the MIN Program, the Man in the North came out very strongly against the Anik

I Satellite program and its plans to bring commercial television to the peoples of the North. The report that they made pointed out very clearly that the impact of television has not been studied sufficiently to indicate whether it would be beneficial or destructive to native peoples. It strongly suggested that it could have a very deleterious effect upon their culture and lifestyle.

A Journal: What efforts have you and Mark Zannis made to publicize the struggle of the native peoples against agencies such as the Arctic Institute, the oil corporations and the Government?

Davis: Well, chiefly we've done the little that we can, I guess, at this point. We've written a book entitled "The Genocide Machine", to be published in April by the Black Rose Press, which deals primarily with the impact of Southern institutions and Southern economic structures on the North. In addition, we have become involved in the Save James Bay Defence Fund trying to raise money for the native peoples' struggle against the James Bay Development Corporation. Also we have been doing research for the Save James Bay Fund into the financial aspects of the James Bay Project.

A Journal: How could the Arctic Institute restructure itself in such a way as to be really helpful to native peoples?

Davis: To answer this, one would have to say that the Arctic Institute, or any organization in a similar position to it, could perhaps be helpful to native peoples if it would undertake to be an honest broker between the parties whose interests are in conflict. In this case it would be the native peoples and the oil companies with their exploration programs. And if the Arctic Institute, rather than carrying on the bullshit program that it did for its Inuvik Conference, had arranged frank discussions about their differences over the question of native land rights, this would have perhaps been a service.

There are not now and, as far as we have been able to determine, never have been any native people who have sat in positions of authority, either on the Board of Governors or in administrative positions with the Arctic Institute. We think this is a serious flaw in its program and, even though it's engaged in research, who is to say that native peoples are not qualified researchers in their own right.

The whole definition of science needs to be changed so that the people can utilize it and become skillful in it. One of the things that would be involved in this is to have native peoples' own expertise represented in the scientific disciplines which the Arctic Institute undertakes. Native peoples have an amazing facility to observe, to deduct and to reason. This has been demonstrated in a number of important instances, particularly concerning their environment. Yet this expertise is never used by scientific organizations which propose to study the Arctic and its people, resources and environment. A scientific institution which pretends to be objective, like the Arctic Institute, needs to have native peoples involved in their program. They need to have real conflict and subjectivity rather than the phony kind of objectivity which they think they represent.

A Journal: Have you ever corresponded with the Federal Government about native peoples and if so around what issues?

Davis: Yes, we have on several occasions corresponded with the Federal Government. In a couple of instances it

continued on page 12

Show me the way to the next whiskey bar

THE STORY OF SAMUEL BRONFMAN

In 1885, a young Bessarabian family, fleeing from the pogroms, arrived to make their home in the wilderness of Canada. In the year 1891 they were to be blessed with the birth of the future magnate, the King of Booze of the Canadian hinterland — Samuel Bronfman.

Bronfman, it would seem, would be an unusual name to live up to. Samuel managed to do it with unequalled finesse... the English translation of the Yiddish name Bronfman is "whiskeyman" and Samuel Bronfman is known globally as the distiller of the Whiskeyman's Whiskey.

James H. Gray described the young Sam as having those qualities characteristic to the makings of a successful businessman:

...hair-trigger temper, physically violent reactions, and blistering vocabulary of gutter oaths made him the terror of family and business alike.

His career was bound up with that of his father and his two older brothers. The entire enterprise was "a family affair".

His two older brothers, Harry and Abe, were bound to the trade early in life. Samuel himself became an integral part of the family tradition when he became proprietor of one of the family's chain of hotels. The Bell Hotel, in Winnipeg, at the age of 21.

The family's first business ventures in the liquor trade centered around their hotel bars. Hotels were originally protected from Temperance Laws to ensure the survival of the hostelry industry in the Prairies. However, as the Depression, the War, and Prohibition began to threaten the Bronfmans' swift upward climb, they ingeniously managed to slip through legal loopholes and escape strangulation.

When Prohibition shut down one area, the Bronfmans opened up mail-order houses in another district to service the drought. In 1917, the Government put an end to this strategy. Down-trodden but not defeated, Harry Bronfman obtained a licence to establish the Canada Pure Drug

Company in 1919. This company "became the vehicle on which Harry rocketed the Bronfman clan to fortune," in Gray's words.

The liquor trade was not to be stopped by a measly crew of legislators. Especially when those legislators are friends of the Bronfmans. "A wholesale drug firm in Saskatchewan, if it held a provincial licence, could obtain a bonded-warehouse licence from Ottawa." This licence, which was acquired easily enough, enabled them to import limitless quantities of alcohol from abroad if it was to be imported for "re-export".

There was a vast surplus of whiskey in Scotland. When inter-provincial exports were made legal in 1919, export houses were rapidly established in western Canada. As American distilleries were being shut down, and Canadian ones were heavily taxed, Scotch whiskey found an eager market in Canada. The demand for whiskey encouraged expansion of the Bronfmans' trade as they attempted to quench The Great Thirst.

There was a vast surplus of whiskey in Scotland. When inter-provincial exports were made legal in 1919, export houses were rapidly established in western Canada. As American distilleries were being shut down, and Canadian ones were heavily taxed, Scotch whiskey found an eager market in Canada. The demand for whiskey encouraged expansion of the Bronfmans' trade as they attempted to quench The Great Thirst.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan, any building that could enclose a supply of booze could become an export warehouse. The areas south of Regina became the bases for the illicit American rum-running trade. Only in Manitoba did the trade not flourish, as the Attorney-General refused to licence additional warehouses.

The only problem for in-province trade in Alberta was that liquor could not be transported from one part of the province to another. As loopholes would have it, it was legal to ship liquor from Alberta to Saskatchewan and back

again.

Another problem was that Saskatchewan liquor enforcers could seize a dealer's entire stock if he was found guilty of in-province trade. To prevent the consequences of a local manager being caught bootlegging, the Bronfmans adopted the consignment system for stocking stores. The managers were then simply commission agents. Thus, the exporters were able to avoid responsibility for bootlegging. This made the highly profitable rum-running trade less of a risk.

Harry Bronfman did come close to the pen once, however, when his brother-in-law, David Gellerman, was charged with selling whiskey to a local enforcement agent. Bronfman's attempts to clear Gellerman led to his being charged with jury-tampering.

Although the profits obtained from trading were substantial, the greater income that could be obtained from manufacturing their own booze was just too tempting. Their next project was to open their own distillery.

Their first attempt at distilling was a near-fiasco. The first batch turned a dirty bluish colour. The Bronfmans blamed the supplier of the distilling vats and refused to pay for them. The supplier, in turn, sued for the \$5,200 payment. The Winnipeg Tribune, on examination of the trial's transcripts found that while the Bronfmans refused to pay the \$3,200, they were making a profit of \$391,000 a month. In any case, the dirty blue product of the first batch had been "worked off in lots of 10 gallons to every 100 of other mixture,

as what was euphemistically termed 'the alcoholic content'." Finally it was proven that the dirty bluish colour was the by-product of a chemical "bead" used for artificially aging liquor. Needless to say, the problem never arose again, but the story remained to torment them. Hence the Bronfmans became sensitive to the need for quality control at an early stage.

It was common practice at the time among distillers to approximate the taste of liquor to what unsophisticated palates might expect. "As Harry Bronfman said, caramel was frequently added to the mix to bring the colour of their rye whiskey up to the accepted norm. When the mix was Scotch, a base of dark-coloured Scotch was used instead of rye to give the whiskey at least a trace of its peat smoke taste. Straight alcohol and water could be transformed into imitation rum by adding rum caramel and black-strap molasses."

He revealed his pride in his product when he claimed that American rum-runners take his liquor in preference over others. What he did not reveal was that there was apparently no great concern for the accurate labelling of his products; the brand-name depended on what labels happened to be most closely adjacent to the labeller. However, the same was not true of prices.

In an interview with the Winnipeg Tribune on October 15, 1922, which was doing a series of exposés on the "liquor situation" in Saskatchewan, Mr. Bronfman also revealed the extent of his domination of the liquor market:

"Any slap at the liquor business in Saskatchewan I regard as a slap at me," he said at the outset. "With the exception of two small concerns in Saskatoon which have practically run out of stock, the liquor business in Saskatchewan is controlled by me."

The Bronfmans reorganized themselves to expand and consolidate their holdings: Abe was put in charge of everything east of Ottawa; Sam was given Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia; and Harry held on to the Saskatchewan outpost.

In 1920 a plebiscite outlawed inter-provincial trade in alcohol. The excise tax on alcohol was raised from to \$2.40 to \$9.40 per gallon, and the Bronfmans watered down their liquor proportionally. The problems led to their partnership with Harry Rabinovitch and others.

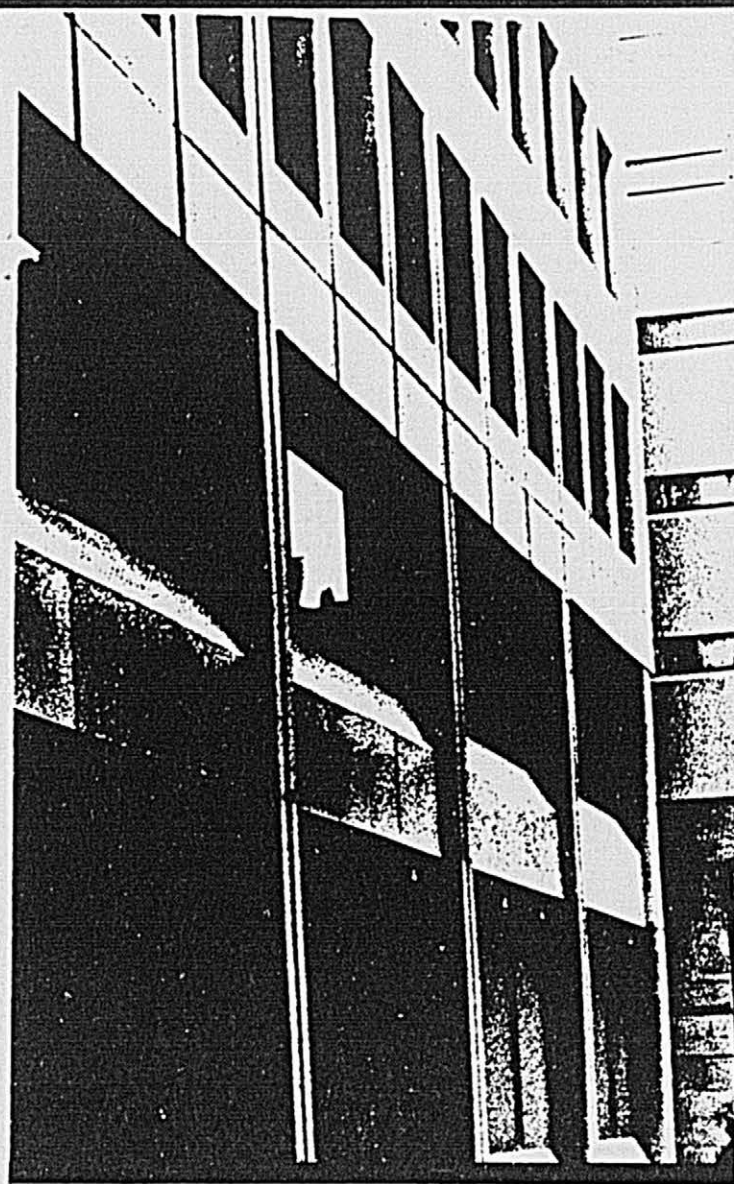
The partnership almost met disaster when one of the associates, Meyer Chechik, discovered on an "inspection tour" that his partners had burglarized the bonded warehouse, "had removed thousands of gallons of alcohol from bond without paying duty", and had replaced them with water. At this point, Samuel Bronfman made a timely entrance and discouraged Chechik from going to the authorities. Chechik was eventually driven to the brink of bankruptcy. This was partly a result of his inefficient knowledge of the English language and partly because the Bronfmans used that fact to their advantage. However, he finally managed to win an appeal for damages worth \$309,000.

James H. Gray lists some of the notables who were clients of the Bronfmans. Private importation of liquor in Manitoba was to end on February 1, 1921 and there was a rush among Winnipeg's citizenry to stock up their cellars prior to the deadline:

Chief of Police C. H. Norton bought his Scotch by the case. Pat Shea, the millionaire brewer ordered his in 20 and 40 case lots... A fellow ornament of the Conservative party of Manitoba, C. P. Fullerton, K.C.... Travers Sweatman, K.C., another Tory Stalwart...

As Gray said:

Such purchases serve to underline the class aspect of the Prohibition legislation. The working class was effectively cut off from access to booze in the manner to which it was accustomed — knocking it back while standing at a hotel bar. The upper crust, which seldom frequented the watering holes of the workers, could still obtain stocks for their cellars as readily as they ever had. Before the Prohibition era, they had sent their orders around to any one of a dozen wholesale liquor dealers who were in business in all the main centers and it was delivered to their doors. After Prohibition they put the order in the mail and it



was still delivered to their doors.

Although local problems were minor thorns in their side the wind fall profits available in the North-South liquor traffic more than compensated for their troubles. It was the American thirst that proved most profitable to the Canadian liquor industry. By this time the Bronfmans were at the top of it.

The sparsely populated regions adjacent to the border and the few and widely spaced border crossings, known in the trade as the "invisible border", encouraged the illicit traffic of liquor. Farmer-smugglers ran little risk of getting caught. The Customs Service was conveniently understaffed, ill-informed and ineffectual, and not expected to deal with individual smuggling.

The Bronfmans made an abortive attempt to establish

put up the bond required for a seized car. He later refused to take credit for this "free ingress and egress" insurance plan.

Contact with the American scene introduced violence into the Canadian bootleg industry. "The closest Canadians ever got to settling their arguments violently was probably the time Harry Bronfman offered to fight a Customs officer for the three thousand dollar deposit he was demanding on some smuggled cars." While the Americans settled their feuds with blood and bullets (for example, the St. Valentine's Day Massacre), the Canadians took their disputes to court.

The only Casualty of the Canadian Prohibition Era was the murder of the Bronfmans' brother-in-law, Harry Matoff, in 1922. It was widely believed that he had been the victim of a reprisal for having helped extradite a couple of American booze hijackers to Canada. Possibly it had been the Mafia, some speculated, and possibly the shot had been meant for Harry Bronfman. At any rate, the immediate result was that the Government of Canada and Saskatchewan quickly outlawed "all export of liquor from the province except from breweries and distilleries."

The Bronfmans were given an ultimatum to get out of the business by December 15, 1922. Still, under these difficult conditions, the Bronfmans managed to take advantage of the moment and "launched the greatest fire sale of booze in the annals of the west."

The Bronfmans were not to meet their doom as anyone who has seen (or smelled) their plant at Ville LaSalle can testify. The murder of Harry Matoff finally served as a uniting force for the opponents of Prohibition who would assert that it was Prohibition itself that had spawned crime and violence, not its legal loopholes.

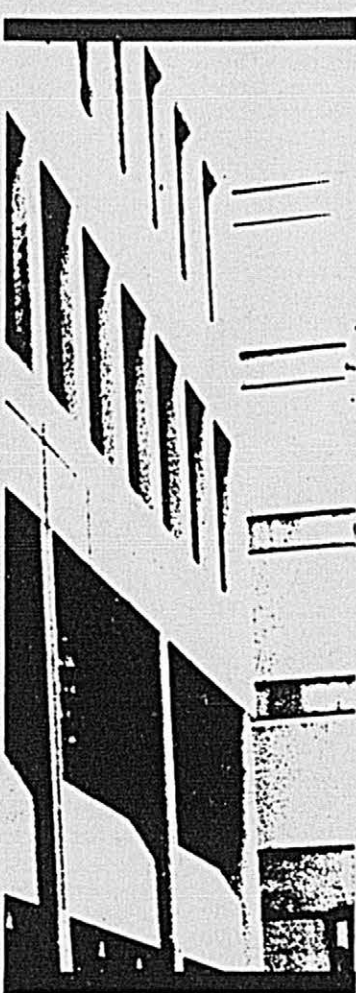
After being forced out of the whiskey business, the Bronfmans turned to beer. The sale of Temperance beer was permitted in hotels at 2% alcohol in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and at 4% in British Columbia. However, that did not deter hard beer drinkers and it was still possible, albeit illegal, to obtain stronger-proof. When successful beer raids were held, the seized liquid could either be dumped or re-sold for export to a province which allowed stronger beer in its taverns. The Bronfmans, by buying up the seized beer, launched themselves on a new enterprise. Their new commodity would frequently be re-routed to Saskatchewan hotels, at a neat profit.

Because of the 1922 shut-down of the liquor export business in the Prairies Harry Bronfman moved to Montreal where he set up a distillery in Ville LaSalle sometime after 1924.

Cross-border smuggling had now billowed into what was termed "a national menace" costing the Canadian Government at least \$25 million dollars.

Corrupt border officials, made it possible for American rum-runners to purchase the illegal

brews for less than it would cost Canadian clientele through regular channels. It threatened to become a major scandal that could potentially upset the Li-



beral government of Mackenzie King.

Public outcry led to the formation of the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise of 1926-7. It was before this Commission that Cyril Knowles, a Saskatchewan Customs and Excise official testified that Harry Bronfman had tried to bribe him in 1920 to release three American rum-runners that had been apprehended.

During a raid in 1922 on the premises of one of Bronfman's partners, Knowles had seized "a truck full of compounding equipment along with cartons of counterfeit U.S. Government excise tax stickers, counterfeit liquor labels, and jugs of essences used to colour and change the taste of liquor being produced." Knowles sent a package, via Bronfman, to Ottawa, which contained a sample of the seized intoxicant.

When the box arrived in Ottawa, two of the bottles had disappeared. Samuel and Allen Bronfman were permitted to talk with the Minister of Customs and Excise previous to Knowles. When Knowles was permitted an interview, he was suspect of holding a grudge against the Bronfmans. He was shortly thereafter relegated to a desk job in Winnipeg.

In 1926, amidst the protestations of the Saskatchewan French-Catholic minority for the provision of courses to train French educators, the Ku Klux Klan made a grandiose entrance. The Klan helped to initiate some of the issues of the forthcoming provincial elections of 1929 with their attacks on Catholics and foreign immigrants. They dredged up an underlying issue of Prohibition - anti-semitism.

As much of the liquor industry was controlled by Jews, they were immediately equated with the shylocks of this "disreputable business". The Klan found enthusiastic support in the wheat province, and attracted crowds of thousands.

It was in this volatile atmosphere, with the election looming in the background, that the Royal Commission carried out its famous "kidnapping" of Harry Bronfman to prosecute him for attempting to bribe Cyril Knowles. The Liberal government of Saskatchewan had refused to prosecute him despite the heavy condemnation of the Conservative faction.

The Conservatives came to power following a vote of non-confidence and Harry Bronfman became the symbol of all that was wrong with the previous administration. On November 28, 1929, two R.C.M.P. officers arrived at Bronfman's Montreal home and herded him off to Regina, without permitting him to call his lawyers or brothers.

The press condemned this procedure and public opinion was swayed. Surrounded by an impressive array of legal heavies, Bronfman naturally was acquitted. However, he still had to face jury-tampering charges, still unresolved from the trial of his brother-in-law, David Gellerman. That, too, ended in acquittal.

So well did he (Harry) succeed in avoiding the limelight thereafter that in Saskatchewan many of the legends that arose from the bootleg era became identified with his brother Sam, or simply with "the Bronfmans".

But Sam, to avoid being discredited, began cleaning up the act. In 1928 he went legit by purchasing Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons Ltd. and subsequently founded Distillers Corporation - Seagrams Ltd.

By 1933, Canada's own robber baron was reversing the trend of American penetration into Canada's economy by opening a Seagram's operation in New York.

But, alas, dear Sam's interests were not exclusively pecuniary. In 1922 he had married Saidye Rosner of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Other extra-curricular activities included being a member of the War Technical Board of Canada's Research Council during World War II and being a member of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

In accordance with the Montreal Star's maxim, "A Nation's Health is a Nation's Wealth", Sam Bronfman joined The Canadian Red Cross Society, the Quebec Heart Foundation, was part of the advisory board of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, and became Director of the Canadian Mental Health Association.

Interest in the state of health of the body led to interest in the state of health of the world. Sam became Director of the International Chamber of Commerce and was Founding Governor of the Canadian Association for Latin America.

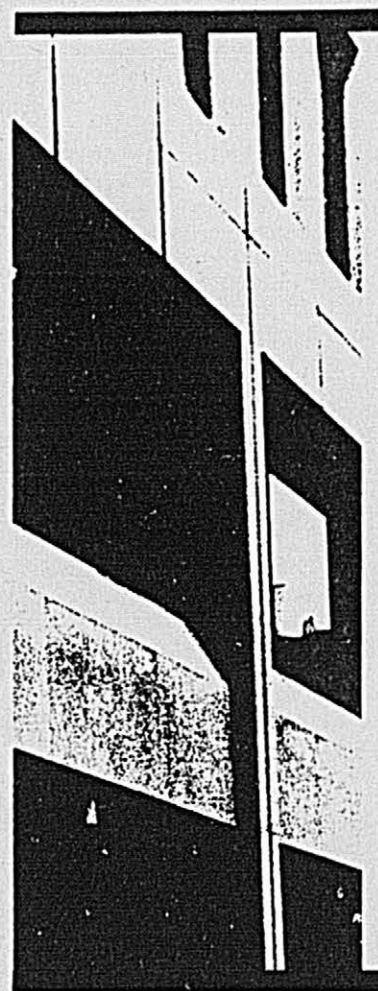
Interest in the state of health of the world led to interest in the State of Israel (gezunterheit). He became president of both the

Canada-Israel Corporation (sale of Israel Bonds) and the Canada-Israel Development Ltd. (Canadian investments in Israel).

At various times during his career, Sam served other Jewish Zionist organizations in various capacities: past president and honorary president of Canadian Jewish Congress, vice-president of the World Jewish Congress, and chairman of the North American section. In other Jewish-oriented activities such as the Conference of Jewish Material Claims against Germany he served as vice-president. He was president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and was honorary president of its successor, Allied Jewish Community Services in Montreal.

This champion of the Jewish Community was awarded the title of Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by Queen Elizabeth in 1969, thus sanctifying his climb to respectability. He was also awarded the Order of Canada (O.C.) by Roland Michener.

However, all this galavanting did not prevent our hero from running his booze ranch. In 1970, sales totalled \$1,437,000.00. The House of Seagrams Ltd. acquired

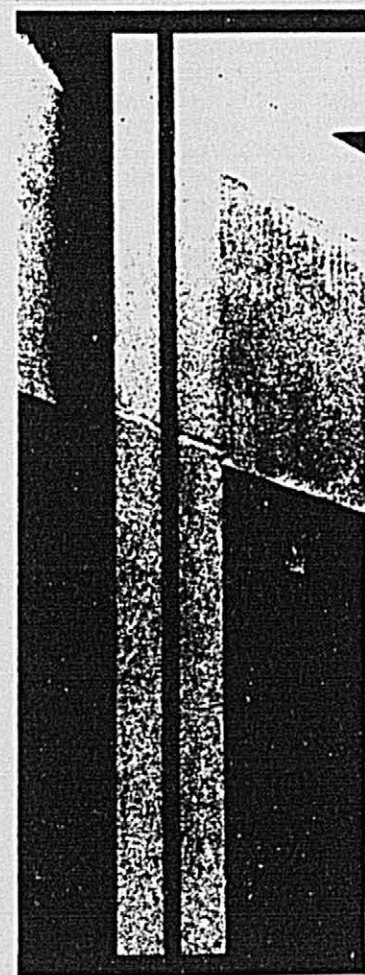


Thomas Adams Co. as a subsidiary in the same year.

As a matter of fact, Sam's company had developed from a small bootlegging operation to be the largest distilling organization in the world with total assets exceeding \$1,200,000,000.00 and sales in more than 100 countries. Today, 93% of Seagram's sales are outside of Canada.

The enterprise has diversified into other activities. Their fully owned subsidiary, Party-Tyme Products Inc., produces bottled and frozen cocktail mixes, canned cocktails, etc. Also Distillers Corporation - Seagram's

continued on page 10



one of the first trucking companies in the Canadian Prairies. The roads were poor, mostly gravel, and this innovative plan was denounced as absurd by those who believed that "transport" meant "rail transport".

However, the Bronfmans went on to set the legal foundations for the development of the trucking industry in the Prairies when the courts ruled that one of their cars, which had been seized carrying liquor, was "just as legal" as rail transport.

Before these proceedings were completed, another plan was on the boards. Gray describes it as a "here-it-is, come-and-get-it" scheme. The chain of export stores nearest the border were central to this plan. Rum-runners only had to cross the border, pick up their orders, and leave again. Other benefits were included in this plan - an insurance system which would insure the liquor and transporting vehicles for "loss" in Canada.

In other words, Bronfman would replace seized liquor and

Lord Strathcona alias Sir Donald Alexander Smith

It was Alfred E. Neuman who said in 1968: "If you steal a lot of money and then give it all back, they'll call you a reformed crook; but if you steal a lot of money and only give part of it back, they'll call you a philanthropist". Called "the greatest and richest capitalist of present times" (Gustavus Myers in *A History of Canadian Wealth*), Donald Smith was one of McGill's leading philanthropists.

A colonist for part of his life, Lord Strathcona was a Scot by birth and spent the greater part of his later years in the British Isles on an estate at Glencoe.

In 1838 Donald Smith entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company as an apprentice clerk. In 1853, Smith, who was stationed in Labrador, was put in charge of the district. He aggressively developed the trade in furs and fish, but also farmed, raised cattle, and built roads. Smith was rated a highly valuable employee "learning the secrets of the Company, how to manage the Indians, and how to produce the best returns." Smith managed this extremely well, with the generous sacrifice of the native population — they were virtually destroyed, culturally and economically.

In 1856, at the age of forty-eight, Smith was chosen to fill the post of Chief Executive Officer of the Hudson's Bay Company and was stationed in Montreal. By this time, Smith's personal fortune amounted to \$10,000 or nearly \$50,000 at the exchange rate of the period. This was an impressive sum at that time. As early as 1857 he was a stockholder in the Bank

of Montreal. Following his appointment as Chief of the Company's Montreal office, Smith quickly rose in the Company's service until he became resident governor and chief commissioner in Canada.

It was at this same time that Smith entered the realm of Canadian politics. During the Red River uprising the Canadian Government appointed him special commissioner to effect peaceable transfer of Rupert's Land to Canada. Although arrested by "rebels" on his arrival in Red

police and Manitoba, to the border where it joined the government line to St. Boniface. Thus all goods for construction of the prairie section would pass over their line.

They now formed the core of the syndicate with which MacDonald negotiated. The Government had offered \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land to the company which undertook to complete the line, together with the portions of the line already built. These were valued at

which he had hitherto been a supporter, was partly responsible for the fall of the MacDonald administration.

For political reasons — the Prime Minister had never forgiven him for his defection during the 1873 Scandal — Smith was not formally a member of the syndicate formed in 1880 to build the CPR. Nevertheless, he risked his personal fortune to keep the venture going. The Dominion House of Commons had approved a resolution to construct a railroad as a Government work. This enactment was designed to prevent the CPR project from being made into an instrument of profit to contractors. However, several months later, in 1880, the MacDonald administration for no apparent reason, reversed its earlier decision. This enabled George Stephen's company, with the help of Donald Smith, to put through Parliament the

River late in December 1869, Smith was permitted to present his commission three weeks later. This appeared rather strange to the Government and Smith was accused in Parliament of aiding Riel's Rebellion — an allegation which Smith vigorously denied.

Smith also used his pull as representative of a Manitoba constituency in the Dominion Parliament to further his own business pursuits. The Canadian government gave the Red River Transportation Company, in which Smith held a one-third interest, a contract of \$223,884 for conveying rails from Duluth to St. Boniface, near Fort Garry (Winnipeg). Ironically, the Government did not officially give the contract public tender, in spite of the fact that better offers were readily available. The Red River Transportation Company, after receiving its overly generous contract, did not fully carry out its commission.

Smith had become interested in railway communication as a result of his frequent business trips between Montreal and Winnipeg. The foundation of Smith's fortune was laid in 1876 when he became, with George Stephen, J.J. Hill, and Norman Kittson, a partner of the syndicate that purchased the depreciated bonds of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway.

According to W.L. Morton in *The Kingdom of Canada* (p. 362):

In 1877 and 1878 they built the reorganized railway, the St. Paul, Minnea-

\$31,000,000 and the lands at \$38,000,000. To these terms were added exemption from customs duties of capital imports for construction, exemption from local taxation in the north-west forever, and the prohibition for twenty years of the construction of any line of railway running to the border.

These exorbitant terms lessened the risk and ensured the financial success of what would later become the CPR and guaranteed its protection from prospective competitors by giving it a temporary monopoly. However, other political factors were taken into consideration when this decision was made.

Smith was on the Provisional Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railway. On April 2, 1873, in the Canadian House of Commons, L.S. Huntington, a member of the Liberal opposition, charged the MacDonald government with having awarded the contract for the building of the CPR to Sir Hugh Allan in return for contributions to party funds. This incident became the basis of the Pacific Scandal. Smith's declaration that he could no longer "conscientiously" support the government, of

actual measures which practically gave them the CPR free of cost with a land grant of 25,000,000 acres. Although Smith's name was flagrantly absent from the contract (obviously for political reasons), he was explicitly involved.

In 1882 the Canadian North West Land Company was formed to acquire 5,000,000 acres of the Canadian Pacific Railway grant. Donald A. Smith was, of course, one of the two controlling spirits of the company. By 1885, it was Smith who drove in the last spike of the CPR at Craigellachie, B.C..

Smith was also one of the outstanding figures in Canadian finance. He was one of the largest shareholders in the Bank of Montreal and in 1887 he became its president. He used his interests in the Bank to his financial advantage. An alleged amount of \$8 million was taken from the Bank of Montreal and put into the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, with which Smith was intimately connected.

In 1897 Donald Alexander Smith was dubbed Lord Strathcona. During the South African War, he outfitted, at his own expense, a Canadian mounted force known as "Strathcona's Horse".

It was this same Lord Strathcona who so generously contributed to the expansion of McGill University. Strathcona took an interest in women's education. It was his money that made possible the construction of the Royal Victoria College for Women.

It was such financial wizards as Lord Strathcona who used their talents to build McGill into the institution it is today.

Bronfman...

continued from page 9

Ltd. is distributor of 84% of Jordan Danforth Wines Ltd.'s production through a subsidiary, Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons (which is affiliated with Paul Masson Inc.) The Corporation also has interests in Barton and Guestier bordeaux and sauternes as well as Mumm's champagne and Noilly Prat.

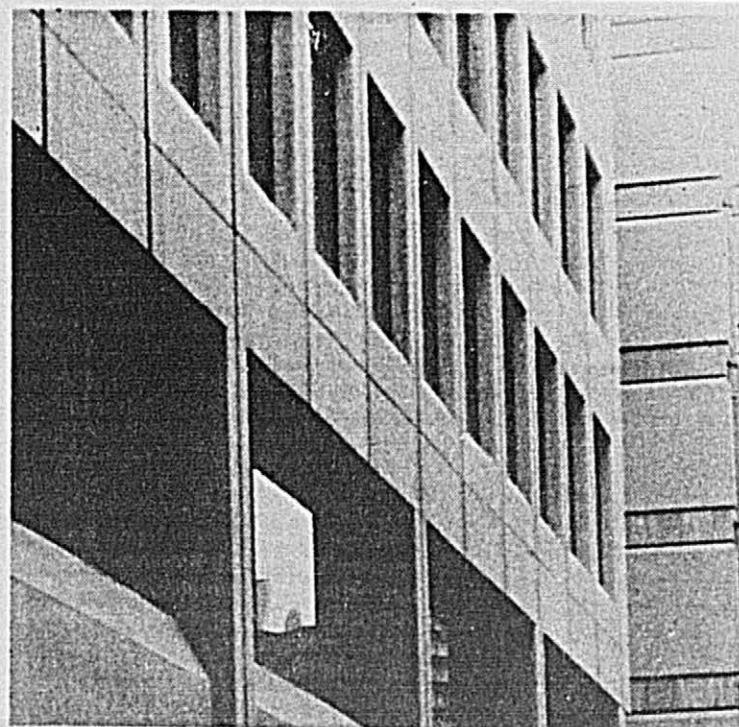
Sam's interests have moved beyond drinkable liquids to combustible ones. Since 1952 the Corporation has been involved in the oil and gas industry. Today 5% of the operation's total revenues come from these subsidiary activities known as Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Co. In an article entitled "distillery Grows by Experience" in the February 20, 1971 issue of

the Financial Post, Amy Booth reports that "Distiller's Corporation — Seagrams Ltd. owns oil and gas leases in 17 U.S. states, including Alaska, in the North Sea and offshore South America." (please note: the North Sea and South America are not yet annexed to the U.S.) The daily production amounts to 44,000 net barrels of crude and 265 million cubic feet of gas.

Last, but not least, the Bronfman family have controlling interests in both the Montreal Expos and the Montreal Canadiens.

Samuel Bronfman died in July, 1971. In his memory McGill University received a grant to build the Samuel Bronfman Building which now graces the north-west corner of McTavish and Sherbrooke Streets.

All quotes except the last are taken from *Booze* by James H. Gray.



Research at the University

The following list indicates those corporations which gave McGill research grants in 1969-70 (last year for which the annual report of the university is available). We then show the extent towards which these corporations are involved in the production and research of military equipment and related products. The figures for this part of the study come from Project Anti-War — a research survey of Canadian corporate activity and world-wide university involvement in the production and research for the U.S. Department of Defense and their consequent utilization in the Indo-Chinese war. Anti-War is the result of a year-long investigation by workers and students under the direction of Professor S.J. Noumoff of the Department of Political Science at McGill.

Since the compilation below offers only a quantitative sketch, it is not intended as more than an outline or a glimpse of the involvement of McGill.

Our plans had originally been to provide an exhaustive study of the exact nature of the research at McGill and the individuals involved in specific projects. Unfortunately the Research Grants Officer's files, which are supposed to be accessible to the university population, have not been updated for over two years since all the records are being re-organized and standardized to conform with the Quebec government's guidelines. The government is at this time forcing all universities to re-organize research files along parallel lines to facilitate co-ordination of information. Although there will undoubtedly be professional benefits as a result of this systemization, we leave it to the reader to judge what the motives of the government are, or what far-reaching political consequences this decree will have.

We are also told that the re-organization will be completed by early this summer. A *Journal for Social Change* will therefore have a detailed study of research activity completed for next fall.

For those who are interested in an earlier detailed study of McGill's activity, we refer you to John Fekete's article in the 1969 McGill Student Handbook.

For the Endowment of Funds for Specific Purposes

Union Carbide Canada Ltd. \$3,000
for construction of the High Polymer Laboratory. This company is American owned. The Toronto branch is listed in the *Canadian Defense Products and Canadian Defense Commodities*.

For General University Operating Income

Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd. \$ 900
This company, which is American owned, is listed by the U.S. Department of Defense as having received \$94,000 from them in 1969.

Chemcell (1963) Ltd. \$ 300
This company has a joint marketing agreement with Canadian Industries Limited (CIL) producing CEL-CIL fibres. According to the U.S. Department of Defense, CIL received \$584,000 from them in 1970. According to the U.S. Defense Quarterly, Defense Market Survey, CIL received:

1970: \$1,609,816
1971: \$ 329,979
1972: \$ 860,571

I.B.M. Company Limited \$ 500
This company, which is American-owned, received the following amounts of money from the U.S. Department of Defense:

1969: \$29,000
1970: \$28,000
1971: \$33,000

In addition, I.B.M. received financial aid from the Federal Government of Canada through the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Commerce.

International Nickel Company Of Canada Limited \$ 714
Governor Hart is a director and member of the executive committee of this company. The U.S. Department of Defense gave them the following contracts:
1970: \$46,000
1971: \$19,000

Rockefeller Foundation \$6,450

For Restricted Purposes Other Than Research

Gulf Oil Canada Limited \$1,000
to the Department of Geography in 1972

OTTO MAASS 1890 — 1961

McGill University recently consecrated Otto Maass' name in its new chemistry building. Educated at McGill, Maass joined the chemistry department during the forties and later became its chairman.

Early in his career, in 1946, Otto Maass became a member of the Defense Research Board (DRB). This body, intended to formulate Defense policy, actually dedicated most of its energy to the development of chemical and biological warfare (CBW).

Activity into this field began during the Second World War when Canada entered into a "Technical Co-operation Program" with the US, Great Britain, and Australia — the details of which remain a secret. Otto Maass was involved from the beginning as is demonstrated below by Richard Liskard in excerpts from his article "CBW in Canada" (Last Post, Vol. I, no. 1, Dec., 1969):

"After the fall of France in 1940, the NRC's (National Research Council) chemical war committee was strengthened by the addition of representatives of the armed forces, and staff members were sent to the United Kingdom for liaison work and information-gathering. More than fifty different chemical warfare projects were initiated by it (the committee under the direction of Dr. Otto Maass, then head of the Department of Chemistry at McGill University in Montreal. Otto Maass — McGill has named its newest chemistry building after him — is the father of CBW (Chemical Biological Warfare) in Canada.

"In 1941 a new unit called the Chemical Warfare Laboratories was directed towards developing manufacturing capabilities in industry and testing the results. The first superintendent of the unit was Otto Maass." In addition, Otto Maass was the man responsible for the Special Weapons Committee. Feeling that Maass should not be the only McGill representative for CBW research from McGill, Professor E.G.D. Murray, of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, accepted the chairmanship of the Bacteriological Warfare Research Panel.

Unfortunately, Professor E.G.D. Murray has as yet not had a building named after him. We are sure that when McGill exports its facilities in the near future (probably with the financial aid of the Pentagon) that they will seriously consider Professor Murray as an exemplary candidate to name the building after.

Gulf Oil Trading Company received \$115,000 from the Pentagon

Gulf Oil Canada Limited \$2,000
to High Polymer Laboratory (see above)

Canadian Industries Limited \$2,000
to High Polymer Laboratory (see above)

Aluminum Company of Canada \$ 200
to the Morgan Arboretum Woodland Development Association (see above)

Bank Of Montreal \$ 250
to the Morgan Arboretum Woodland Development Association

Bank Of Nova Scotia \$ 200
to the Morgan Arboretum Woodland Development Association

Bell Telephone Company \$ 200
This company owns Northern Electric Company and Microsystems International Limited. Northern Electric, which is Canadian-owned, is listed by the Defense Marketing Survey as having received contracts for the following:

1970: \$ 39,109
1971: \$186,106
1972: \$ 55,949

Northern Electric also received financial aid from the Canadian Government through the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Commerce. Microsystems International Limited also received aid from the Canadian Government. Canadian-owned, it is listed by the Defense Marketing Survey as having received:

1971: \$13,920
1972: \$38,253

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce \$ 200
to the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association

Canadian Industries Limited \$200
to the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association (see above)

I.B.M. Canada Limited \$ 200
to the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association (see above)

Royal Bank of Canada \$250
to the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association

Royal Trust Company \$ 300
to the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association

Dominion Engineering Works Ltd. \$200
to the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association. This company, which manufactures industrial machinery equipment, is a subsidiary of Canadian General Electric Company. Canadian General Electric, which is Canadian-owned, is listed by the Canadian Federal Government as having received financial aid from them. The U.S. Department of Defense lists Canadian G.E. as having received:

1969: \$157,000
1971: \$303,000

The Defense Marketing Survey lists the company as receiving:

1970: \$97,882
1971: \$ 5,759

Dominion Engineering is owned by American General Electric. It is listed in *Canadian Defense Products and Canadian Defense Commodities*

Toronto Dominion Bank \$ 200
to the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association

Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited \$1,000
for the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies. This company is listed as having received financial aid from the Canadian Federal Government. It is American-owned. The Defense Marketing Survey reports the company as receiving:

1970: \$291,030
1971: \$ 39,024

I.B.M. Canada Limited \$1,000
to the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies (see above)

International Nickel Company Of Canada \$1,000
to the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies (see above)

Northern Electric Company Limited \$1,000
to the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies. This company is listed as having received financial aid from the Federal Government. The Defense Marketing Survey lists Northern Electric as having received contracts for the following:

1970: \$ 39,109
1971: \$186,106
1972: \$ 55,949

Rockefeller Foundation \$92,000
to the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies

For Specific Research Projects

Atomic Energy Of Canada Limited \$30,618
for various research projects

Department of National Defense Canada Emergency Measures Organization \$22,629

Defense Research Board (Canadian Government) \$431,380

U.S. Department of Defense \$175,090
for research by various members of the staff

N.A.T.O. \$15,094
for research to the Chemistry Department

PETER REDPATH (1821-1894)

As a member of McGill's Board of Governors, Peter Redpath lived up to its standards. As well as owning sugar plantations, Redpath had extensive coal-mining interests and held directorships in a number of corporations. The *Montreal Gazette* of October 11, 1849 reported that Redpath, along with John and William Molson, signed the "Montreal Annexation Manifesto". This paper was signed by a total of 328 English citizens who favored annexation to the United States as a solution for their economic problems and fears of the French majority. Funny how things never seem to change....

Workers

continued from page 5

staff, and to be recognized as such by the University, 2) to promote the welfare of the McGill non-academic staff, and 3) to develop a spirit of community among its members."



When further questioned, the organizers candidly admit that basic to the structure of the association is a clause barring union affiliation, in concert with a second clause to include management personnel in the membership (a provision most emphatically excluded from normal union structure). In fact, all of the initial organizers are from middle or upper-level management, representing the Offices of the Registrar, the Budget, Accounting, and Management Systems. Moreover, organizers acknowledge that top University administrators are "aware" of the proceedings, and are decidedly enthusiastic about the venture.

In the proposed constitution, the two anti-union clauses are prominently situated (i.e., they are included in the constitution proper, not merely in the by-laws). Regarding union affiliation, Article VI reads: "MUNASA shall be a self-governing body and shall not be affiliated with any similar staff organizations and/or trade union organizations."

'Participation' by higher-ups is insured by Article III: "Membership shall be open to all non-academic staff of McGill University who are not members of another McGill staff association with recognized bargaining rights and/or are not covered by a collective agreement with McGill, excluding those Officers of the University as named and specified in the Statutes of McGill University" (e.g., excluding Principal Bell, et. al.)

The actual structure of the executive includes the usual officers, plus the following representation: two representatives each for the C (clerical/secretarial) and T (technical, as in laboratories) classifications, and one representative each for Macdonald College and M (management) classifications. The preponderance of power, however, will reside with management; 'M's will certainly be elected to the offices of President, Vice-President, Vice-President (Liaison), Secretary and Treasurer, just as they have filled the posts of the interim executive, and have taken

charge of all preparatory business.

What is the reaction of the workers — ostensibly those for whom MUNASA was set up? No clear-cut response has emerged from the 500 who have thus far joined. However, a few generalizations are in order. There appears to be little feeling of militancy on the part of non-academic staff regarding working conditions and wage scales. Many are still willing to trade off wage parity with industry in return for the prestige and fringe benefits McGill offers. As such, MUNASA has been received with apathetic approval — apathy as regards the necessity of even a minimal workers' association, and approval of MUNASA's strong anti-union, pro-"McGill Community" stand.

But a crisis is brewing. As workers' real wages continue dropping, and as budgets get ever tighter, who knows how rapidly this apathetic approval may fade away, to be replaced by a new, angry militancy? And upon that politicization, one may discover that the sterile and restricting mantle of MUNASA will be discarded.

Conclusion

We see that despite individual efforts, most McGill workers remain unorganized. On the whole, working conditions are



poor and salaries are minimal. The workers seem to be invisible not only through our lack of awareness, but also through the administration's designs. During the recent strike at the Université du Québec à Montréal, one of the strong points favoring the strike was the unity of students and employees — academic and non-academic. The bargaining position of any group is much stronger when they are substantially backed by other groups within the university.

Although we must be aware that within the framework of the capitalist system workers will never achieve a truly just settlement, nonetheless, we should recognize the importance of supporting workers in their struggles whether with the university or with any other employer.

Know the powers...

continued from page 3

pathologically sentimental would expect it to be otherwise. Universities are the cornerstone of corporate resources. They represent the most important long-term investment in our society and it would be idealistic to expect them not to maintain a close watch nor to exercise control over so crucial an activity.

On the other hand those who are aware of the business involvement in education and see it as inevitable are at least being realistic. However, if they see it as being beneficial they are apologizing for a complex web of economic and political institutions that have built the most devastating arsenal of destruction in history.

Again, however, we do not suggest that this war machine is a mistake or an aberration. It is the necessary outgrowth of a system whose world-wide activity depends on an intricate network of economic, political, social, and military control. That the university does war research and is controlled by corporate leaders is only a small, yet crucial, facet of the capitalist social order.

Arctic Institute...

continued from page 7

was simply to get information about the Northern Health Services. In addition, we have raised the question of the debasement of native arts and crafts by commercial interests such as Abbott of England. This company has come up with some phony plaster of paris sculptures that are done by their own people in England but which bear very close resemblance to true Eskimo sculptures.

Also, we have raised the issue of the Government policy of sterilizing Indian and Inuit women after their fifth pregnancy. This is, of course, in direct violation of the United Nations Genocide Convention article which forbids any attempt to limit births within a group. The responses that we have gotten to the issues that we have raised so far have been pretty much of a bureaucratic run-around. We asked the Justice Department to investigate the sterilization charges which appeared first in a CP press release of last December.

A Journal: What has been the policy of the three major political parties in Canada to native peoples' land rights?

Davis: To answer this, we would have to say that the Liberal party, which is in power, has made its stand much more plain than any of the other parties. Their stand was originally that they would not in any way recognize aboriginal land rights.

This opinion, however, has been slightly softened in recent weeks due to the struggle of the native people in the James Bay Area against the James Bay Development Corporation.

In general, the policy of the Government is at present that they will recognize aboriginal land rights if the people are willing to sell their land. But they're not willing to recognize land rights in any sense of their actually exercising control over them. So, in a sense, what this does is place native peoples in the position of bargaining with a gun at their head. The Government is really saying to them 'We'll expropriate or take away by force your land if you resist us. Therefore you had better bargain with us for money over your land because there's no way that we want you to really control your land and to decide what happens to it or what activities take place on it.'

At present I see very little indication that the Conservative party intends to follow any policy that would be different than the policy of the Trudeau Administration under Jean Chretien. However it would seem that they would probably make a more generous cash settlement than the Liberals are prepared to make. However they, too, would not be prepared to recognize the natives people's rights to control the land.

As to the NDP party they have not clearly stated any kind of a position in respect to the rights of the people. Although, the NDP criticized the MacKenzie Corridor Highway announced by the Trudeau Government last spring, because it did not take into consideration the needs of

Northern people — a somewhat ambiguous statement.

A Journal: What do you feel will be the outcome of this struggle and the future of native peoples in general as well as the future of the North?

Davis: I would be dishonest if I were to say that I felt optimistic about the future of the North. One would have great difficulty overlooking the fantastic economic and military power of the vested interests which are trying to destroy the North. Nothing short of a very major effort on the part of all Canadians in making an appeal to all the peoples of the world to allow this area to truly develop rather than simply be a resource development for American industry.

Time is running out not only for the North but for the South. As long as industry and its adjunct, the military, are allowed to continue their unbridled growth and destruction of the organic resources of the world in favour of its machine-oriented inorganic resources, we are all, Northerners and Southerners alike, going to be cut off from the very basis which gives us life. For instance, in the past we relied chiefly on organic resources to give us heat and light and to furnish power for the modest kinds of machinery which we operated.

It is becoming increasingly evident to a number of people that in our cities we are surrounding ourselves with a plastic and steel bubble that's shutting out the organic basis which rules and governs our lives. In doing this we are making

ourselves extremely dependent upon non-renewable resources such as oil, gas, and coal — fossil fuels which have a time limit. For some of these, the time limit is fast approaching and we're going to be confronted with a collapsing civilization unless we somehow find a way of renewing our contacts with what has anciently been our organic base of life.

This is certainly true for the South but it's most dramatically true for the North because the hunting and gathering economy of the people there is being destroyed after first being greatly weakened by the fur trade. Now with the oil and gas exploration it seems that there will be very little left for the people except to sell souvenirs to the few tourists who might head their way.

We must remember that the American Arctic strategy is to go in and get all the oil and gas out within a twenty year period. By that time the major oil companies in the US will have consolidated their throttle-hold on all energy resources not only within that country but within the entire Western world. At that point, after first having gotten all the profits they can out of the remaining oil and gas reserves, they'll switch over to nuclear fuels or perhaps solar energy.

What we have as a prospect for the North if this takes place is a lot of people totally dependent upon a welfare economy with no economic base of their own left. That is a tab which unfortunately won't be picked up by the oil companies that do the damage but will be picked up by the Canadian taxpayer at a time when they will be least able to afford it.



A.S.U.S. WEEK '73

March 19-23

Speakers Program (Co-ordinator Loren Hicks)

ALL SPEAKERS WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS FOR 1 HR.

Monday, March 19	Tuesday, March 20	Wednesday, March 21	Thursday March 22	Friday March 23
12:30 Dean Vogel (Arts) Dean Stansbury (Science). Leacock Council Room 8th floor 820 2:00 Anatomy Dr. H. Warshawsky Leacock 15 2:30 French Canada Studies Dr. Jean Louis Roy. Arts 150 3:00 Chemistry Dr. L.E. St.Pierre L 219 3:30 Meteorology Dr. Svenn Orvig Arts 150 4:00 Geology Dr. R. Doig. L 116	11:00 AM Philosophy Dr. J. Robinson L 14 2:30 German Dr. A. Arnold L 13 3:00 Social Work Dr. D.E. Woodsworth L 226 3:30 Geography Dr. B. H. Massam L 13 4:00 Economics Dr. J. C. Weldon L 226 4:30 Computer Science Dr. T. H. Merrett L 230	1:00 Anthropology Dr. F. Ikawa-Smith L 26 1:30 Political Science Dr. H.W. Waller L 219 2:00 Microbiology & Immunology Dr. S. I. Vas L 15 2:30 History Dr. M.P. Maxwell Arts 150 3:00 French Language & Literature Arts 260 3:30 Biochemistry Dr. A.F. Graham Arts 150 4:00 Sociology Dr. D.N. Solomon L 219 4:30 Classics Dr. J.M. Fossey Arts 150	1:00 Linguistics Dr. C.D. Ellis L 15 1:30 Physiology Dr. J. Milic-Emili L 13 2:00 Physics Dr. W.M. Martin Arts W 25 2:00 Psychology Dr. G.A. Ferguson Stewart 1/3 2:30 Spanish & Latin American Studies Dr. S. Lipp L 13 3:00 English Dr. D. Theall W 25 3:30 Mathematics Dr. E. Rosenthal L 13 4:15 Italian Dr. P. D. Stewart W 25	1:00 Pharmacology & Therapeutics Dr. M. Nickerson L 210 1:30 Jewish Studies Dr. E. Orenstein Arts 260 2:00 Islamic Studies Dr. D. P. Little L 15 2:30 Russian & Slavic Studies Dr. J.G. Nicholson Arts 260 3:00 Biology Dr. V. Pasztor L 219 3:30 Art History W. Judkins Arts 260

Entertainment Program

Tuesday, March 20	Wednesday, March 21	Thursday, March 22	Friday March 23
All afternoon in the Union Ballroom - Irish Jazz Rock Group: "Supply, Demand & Curve". FREE BEER	A.S.U.S. 'Beer Bash' Place: Union Coffee Lounge. Time: 8PM - 12:30 AM. Music & Band supplied. Added Attraction: one FREE BEER for every Arts and Science Student upon presentation of ID card. Others: 3/\$1. 10 AM McIntyre 522. Open meeting to discuss A.S.U.S. split.	12-4PM Union 307 'Folk Musicians' Featuring: Danny Greenspoon, Marc Nurenborg, Shelly Brown and Others. 8:30 - 12AM ASUS Coffee House starring famous satyrist CAMPBELL HENDERY & amateur musicians. All students wishing to perform this night contact Frank Biocca. 1 PM Union Ballroom Open meeting to discuss ASUS split.	12-6 PM "Art Exhibition Contest". The art exhibition will display various works of art created by the students themselves. There will be cash prizes of \$25, \$15, \$5 for the best art pieces (let them be either paintings, drawings, sculptures, etc). All interested students must submit their names to Frank Biocca before March 23. Jazz Afternoon: Ooze Doo - Wah Norm T. Davids "Sextet", Jackson Miller Confederation, Holy Family Jazz Band. 8:00 - 1 AM Union Coffee Lounge Psychology Students Dis-coteque Music and Band supplied. BEER 3/\$1. Entertainment Union Ballroom 8:30 - 1 AM ROCK NIGHT Featuring Dog Knots Country Band, Back Door Blues Band, Albert Failey Band & Others. BEER & LIQUOR.

**FOR FURTHER INFO
CONTACT:**

KIM FONG, Chairman

FRANK BIOCCA, Co-Chairman

ALAN ZISMAN

LOREN HICKS

725-4477

392-8940

524-1566

845-5040

482-2791

**McGILL GUIDANCE
SERVICE
McGILL READING CENTRE
OFFER
READING EFFICIENCY
COURSES**

FREE FOR MCGILL STUDENTS

SUMMER SESSION :
19th June - 26th July

CONTACT 392-5119

BISHOPS' ANNEX RESTAURANT
1445 BISHOP ST. MONTREAL
CINEMA - DISCOTHEQUE
CAFÉ TERRASSE
BAR

TEL. 844-8419

**SPECIAL
FOR
MCGILL
STUDENTS
& STAFF & PROFS**

**FREE COFFEE
OR TEA**
(NO LIMIT PER PERSON)
MONDAY THRU FRIDAY
FROM 2 PM TO 5 PM
FEB & MARCH

**ONLY
CINEMA IN
A RESTAURANT**

TO ALL CLUBS & SOCIETIES

The last deadline
to submit
summer budgets
is May 15th.

Please include
treasurer's name and
Phone number.
Only detailed
budgets will
be taken into
consideration.

For further information call

Mrs. Hempey 392-8991.

**Don Schreiber,
Finance Director**

Will you ever have a chance to do your best?

Isak Dinesen, in one of her stories, has a character say: "Through all the world there goes one long cry from the heart of the artist: Give me leave to do my utmost!"

For "the artist" we would substitute "the man". But some men live all their lives with the knowledge of wasted inner strengths itching to be used. They may make money and be called successful, but they never realize their full potential as human beings.

Today especially, every man's best effort is needed. We offer a particular challenge. If you believe God may have given you the strength to stand alone, and the flexibility, intelligence and human warmth to serve His people in this time of change, we'd like to meet you.

We're the Catholic Church. Today's Catholic Church. And one thing we never do to a man who enters the priesthood is, we never ask too little of him.

A talk with our vocation counsellor could be the discussion of a lifetime.

Call or write: Director of Vocations,
2065 Sherbrooke St. W., Room 321-a, Montreal.
866-2111, 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Monday-Friday.



McGILL DEBATING UNION

Debating Union: Best wishes to everyone at the end of another year. One of our members walked into an antique shop and said, "What's new?"

This year, we brought you John Barth, Mordecai Richler, Anais Nin, R. D. Laing, and a host of other famous and not so famous names. And there's a few more events you might like to attend before the end of the year:

Today, March 19, 1 p.m. Leacock 26 - Heward Grafftey, M.P. on "Medical and Health Care Services in Canada."

Thursday, March 22nd, 4 p.m. Leacock 230 Professor Roger Graham on "Conscription in the two World Wars: A Comparison."

Wednesday, March 28th, 8 p.m. Union Ballroom, Professor David Suzuki, of "Suzuki on Science" Fame, speaking on "Genetic Elitism and the Future of Man" (ASUS presentation)

Debating Union/Architectural Undergraduate Society programs:

- Thursday, 22 March, Room A-9, Peter Stokes on "Restoration Architecture"

- Wednesday, 28 March Room A-9, Frants Albert on "Land Use and Space Inventory"

- Wednesday, 4 April Room A-9, Henry Millon on "State Architecture and Political Regimes"

- Thursday, 5 April Room A-9, Van Ghel on "New Tendencies in Scandinavian Housing"

Debating Union/ASUS programs: See publicity for dates and locations.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN QUEBEC

THE STUDENT QUESTION CO-OPERATISM

If we don't see you in the spring, we'll see you in the mattress.





by Michel Celemenski

On October 25, 1917 in Russia, the Bolsheviks took power in Petrograd. Russia at the time was engaged in a war with Germany, was in a state of economic chaos, and had upon her shoulders the weight of hundreds of years of feudal backwardness.

Russia represented, in Lenin's words, an economy "in which the latest capitalist imperialism is entwined, so to speak, with a particularly dense network of pre-capitalist relations" and "a very backward agriculture and a very primitive village" co-exist with "a very advanced industrial and financial capitalism".

To reach power, the Bolsheviks had made an alliance with the Left-Socialist Revolutionaries. On the day following the take-over of power, to fulfill the agreements of the coalition, all land was transferred to the custody of the peasants. This courageous step resulted in near disaster.

As peasants at the front heard that they had just been granted land, they dropped their guns and headed home in droves. Lenin later, in justifying the signing of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with Germany was to declare "they voted for peace - with their feet."

Meanwhile, all over the country, workers seized factories on their own initiative, which led to industrialists sabotaging and destroying plants that were often critical to maintain the badly tattered war economy.

It was an atmosphere where every action could bring on its opposite. The need for discipline and co-ordination became the

Workers' control: a rebuttal

sine qua non of revolutionary power. The situation was complex and in a state of constant change.

Anyone who tries to re-examine the first few years of the October Revolution had better not base his conclusions on a couple of preconceived variables. Michael Brinton has committed precisely that error. Although he correctly argues that the ultimate aim of socialist revolution is to change the "relations of production", he has no conception of the necessary stages to bring about a state where people can freely engage in social production.

The focus of his book, in itself, reflects this fault. By concentrating purely on the struggles within the left, he gives the impression that a group of revolutionaries argued over the control of a ready-made revolution. This is certainly not what happened. There were an infinite number of contradictions embodied in any decision. For example, while there was a need to improve workers' and peasants' standard of living, there was an increasing need to exact a surplus to fight the first World War until March 1918 and foreign intervention beginning in late May 1918.

Brinton's main thesis is that unless there is direct workers' management, the revolution has failed. He cites this throughout his book in the same manner as crude Marxist-Leninists (whom he condemns) cite the Party as the "spearhead of the revolution" or any other dogma.

The point of the matter is that the revolution, within the context in which it arose, demanded authoritarian and often brutal methods to maintain itself in power. To argue that the "masses" could themselves have carried through the revolution without any centralized co-ordination is to have the same uncritical faith as those who believe that the Party could have done the same without the masses.

The failure of the Bolshevik revolution is not inherent in the theory of Leninism, as Brinton argues, but rather in particular assumptions that the Bolsheviks held. Their first fault was in seeing industrialization and technological development as the sufficient conditions for socialism. This was based on their belief that if a powerful economic base was created, then the ideological and cultural superstructure would arise automatically.

The economic forms such as one-man management increasingly graduated wage scales, Taylorism, piece-work wages, etc., which they adopted cumulatively led to a restoration of bourgeois social relations. The adoption of these methods took place either out of expediency in times of eco-

nomie crisis or at other times out of indifference, i.e., feeling that any method that increased production regardless of other consequences was beneficial to the workers' state.

Another error was that the Bolsheviks never considered renouncing strict discipline even when it began to aggravate the alienation of the masses from the Party. In the early stages of the revolution a great deal of open and democratic debate took place, as Brinton's book demonstrates. Like "free speech" in the liberal democracies, this did not assure that questions were decided upon democratically or on the basis of principle. Brinton's criticism, that the debates were often window-dressing, is valid.

One cannot simply condemn the Bolsheviks for that. One must take into account the conditions that necessitated these tactics. For example, in 1921 when factions were totally banned within the Party at the 10th Party Congress, (all other opposition was already illegal), it was a direct consequence of the adoption of the New Economic Policy (NEP). NEP gave increased rights for private trade and restored the market in several sectors. It was essential because any co-ordinated planning is impossible due to the shattered economy left after the civil war. Since bourgeois economic forces were to be temporarily given more power, economically the Party had to adopt a tighter discipline, politically.

It was at this point that the notion of "objective counter-revolutionary" began to be important. This meant that any opposition, regardless of whether it was motivated by bourgeois or proletarian principles, would be considered counter-revolutionary if it weakened the power of the Party.

At the time it was instituted this step (proposed, ironically enough, by Trotsky) was necessary. It served, however, to further alienate the Party from the masses and later became a rationalization for the Party bureaucracy.

The task before those who maintained that socialism can only be instituted with a strong revolutionary Party representing the working class as a whole is to analyze under what conditions the Party must insulate itself to lead a co-ordinated struggle against genuinely counter-revolutionary forces and under what conditions it must draw from the masses and de-centralize authority. The Chinese experiment demonstrates the feasibility of achieving socialism through these means.

For example, such practices as Party members and bureaucrats doing manual labour during parts of the year are fundamental to overcome the rebirth of bourgeois relations. These measures are dependent on certain concrete circumstances. For example, the Workers' Opposition which Brinton endorses, called for Party members to work as manual labourers for three months of the year in 1921. At the time of its proposal in the Soviet Union, the economy was completely decimated because of war. A fully employed labourer in Moscow earned in one month, enough to survive for twelve days. To ask the Bolsheviks, who were attempting to re-organize the economy at this time, to have gone out and worked then, is to have asked them to starve.

The failure of the Bolshevik revolution must be assessed in a way which comes to terms with the problems of necessary measures that must be taken before relations of production can be changed.

"On the Transition to Socialism" Charles Bettelheim argues:

"In view of long-standing and persisting confusion in this connection, it should be recalled that the essential effect of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to make it possible to establish some of the political conditions that must obtain before the direct producers can achieve collective social control over their means of production and conditions of existence. It should also be recalled that such control is by no means assured by state control of the means of production and by 'economic planning.' Such control - which can be achieved only through a protracted class struggle - depends primarily, but not exclusively on whether the producers are in power. We may recall here what Lenin wrote in 1917: 'The key question of every revolution is undoubtedly the question of state power cannot be evaded or brushed aside, because it is the key question determining everything in a revolution's development, and in its foreign and domestic policies.'"

However, a Party which justifies every action in terms of maintaining power does not provide the solution. The answer must be established in a long-term struggle in which the relations between Party and masses become the primary question. Instant revolution is a dream. Dogmatism is an apology. Bennetism is a myth.

This article is a response to Arnold Bennett's review of Michael Brinton's book, "The Bolsheviks and Workers' Control". (Daily Friday March 16th).

★
★

MONTREAL'S
FINEST
**CHINESE
RESTAURANT**
EAT AT
**SILVER
MOON
CAFE**

新銀月酒家

Special for Students
Chinese Buffet
\$1.99 All You Can Eat
From Monday - Friday
11 am - 2 pm
SUNDAY 4 pm - 8 pm
Free Delivery

1455 Mansfield St
tel. 848-8481

ABORTIONS

FREE referral to
N.Y. City Clinic
Total cost 12 weeks
or less \$100.

call

**CONTROLLED
PARENTHOOD**

(a non-profit
organization)

2055 St. Mathieu Street
Suite 1807
Montreal
(514) 932-8331
9 AM - 10 PM

MCGILL**COMMUNITY**

Chris is 10 years old and lives on the South Shore. He suffers from congenital defects as well as a speech problem which makes it difficult for him to be understood. He needs a tutor to help him with all his school subjects.

Bernadette is also 10 and lives in Pt. St. Charles. She needs to get out of her home environment more, and needs a big sister to help. She also needs a tutor for grade 4 subjects.

A 7 year old boy in Park Extension needs a big brother to help him establish himself away from home. His father is often not around and he has few friends.

A family in Rosemount could use big sisters for its daughters who are 14, 13 and 12 years old. Their father isn't home, their mother has problems of her own and doesn't have much time for them, and they are having difficulty adjusting to a new area as well as making friends, having just moved to Montreal.

If you don't feel that you can spare the time now to tutor or be a buddy but are going to be freer and in the city during the summer, we can probably match you with a child. There are a lot of kids in Montreal who could benefit from your attention and interest. For more information call 392-8980 or come to Union 414 between 11 and 2 pm.

McGill Students' Society and Medical Students Society

present

Dr. R. Kinch,
gynaecologist
speaking on

**"New
Attitudes
To
Femininity"**
Wednesday,
March 21
8:00 p.m.

Union Ballroom

Arts and Science Undergraduate society

There will be an official Arts And Science Undergraduate open meeting, Thursday, March 22, 1 pm in the Union Ballroom. The first order of business will be the following motion:

"That the ASUS be separated into two distinct societies, an Arts Undergraduate Society to represent Arts students and a Science Undergraduate Society to represent Science students."

**THIS IS AN OFFICIALLY
SANCTIONED OPEN MEETING
OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCE
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY
AND HAS LEGAL STATUS**

today

continued from page 5

Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Vince Griffin, 3625 Aylmer, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29

McGill Players:

"The Life of Galileo" by Bertolt Brecht. Saidye Bronfman Centre. Tickets available now, Union box office, \$1.00 Students & Senior Citizens; \$2.50 general public. Reservations: 392-8926. Info: 392-8989.

Yellow door Coffeehouse:

Fred Bridger, March 29 31; 3625 Aylmer, between Prince Arthur and Lorne Crescent. Tel

392-4947. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30

Pre-Medical Society:

Dr. J.R. Ruedy, speaking on "Pharmacology as a Career". 4th floor Seminar Room of McIntyre Medical Sciences Building at 1 pm.m Enter through 3rd floor Library.

MONDAY, APRILS 2

English Department Film Series:

A Fistful of Dollars. 4 pm FDAA. Admission 25¢

TUESDAY, APRILS 3

English Department Film Series:

A Fistful of Dollars. 4pm FDAA. Admission 25¢. Also: Special Showing - Ed Eimshweller personal appearance and

screening.

Camera Club:

Election. All members voting or running for a position be in Union 124 at 12 noon.

URGENT!

Dorlec Corp.

Needs 20 male students, age over 20, for work as attendants in hospitals, FIRST AID experience helpful. Shift Work. 481-0285

Monday to Friday
9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

NEED TUTORING?

Student Tutoring Centre
McGill University
operated in cooperation with ASUS

**Inexpensive
small-group tutoring**

For information: telephone 392-6741
or visit the Centre, 10 A.M. - 5 P.M.

at 522 Pine Avenue West

GREAT
FOR YOUR
HEAD



WRANGLER
JEANS

*In your own way.
In your own time.
On your own terms.
You'll take to the
taste of Player's Filter.*



A taste you can call your own.

Warning: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

A new tile in the Canadian mosaic

Is Troupe Canada an idea whose time has arrived? To the 45 young artists, musicians, dancers, and filmmakers who comprise the troupe, it is. In a detailed 80-page proposal that is to be submitted to government and business officials, the troupe outlines its purpose: "The company will at all times be striving toward the attainment of well-defined ideals. We want to awaken and inspire confidence in Canadian artistic talent. Troupe Canada can be perceived as a cementing force for a new type of national unity. A Canadianism deriving its vitality not from political rhetoric but from the national sharing of a positive and self-validating aesthetic experience. To attain their goals, Troupe Canada intends to travel throughout Canada, performing and interacting with audiences of all types in every province. They see it as necessary to break down the barriers between audience and performer in order to achieve integrated presentation with representatives from each artistic medium contributing a component of the total message. Troupe Canada is looking for money to finance its program at the moment, and is attempting to drum up support for its project among corporations and in the government. The organizers feel that it may be possible to obtain a Canada Council grant (the Council announced last week that it plans to spend more than a million dollars in aiding Canadian art). The Students' Society here at McGill has also given a loan of \$500 to help the troupe pay for its expenses while it is organizing. What is the outlook of the troupe during its crucial initial weeks? Gabor Zimmer, President of the Students' Society and coordinator for Troupe Canada, points out that "Our experience in working together to date has been positive and we have reason to believe that the organizational and structural character of the troupe is sound and well suited to the work it intends to undertake."



Hinton...

continued from page 11

that the sky's the limit. So they don't feel "Oh, I'm terribly restricted and can't study what I want."

But there has been, particularly under Lin Piao's influence, a very serious cultural repression from 1967 to 1971. You see, in fighting Liu Shao-chi's politics, Mao very rightly mobilized all the prestige he had. Liu had downgraded Mao. Mao's works, however, are the summation of the Chinese people's experience, and they were made central. Lin Piao picked it up from there and turned it into its opposite, by saying the only thing you need to study is Mao. Obviously this was very repressive from the point of view of scientists and young intellectuals, and really a distortion of revolutionary policy. It was a dogmatism, a formalism that stemmed from Lin Piao's line and his personal ambitions. It wasn't Mao's line, but it was a phenomenon that the ultra-left imposed and it did a lot of harm. There was a lot of dissatisfaction among young

educated people, particularly in Peking and Shanghai, about the lack of reading material and the narrowness of the general cultural field. But this is cracking up very rapidly and they're publishing a great deal more. You don't have to study just Mao, you have to study the whole of Marxism — Lenin, Marx, Engels. And it's widening now to include the study of some bourgeois work and world history. In other words, they're combatting this dogmatic formalism with a real widening of the whole sphere of studies. Mao has always said that you don't study just what pleases you, that you study the weeds as well as the flowers.

Daily: How has the educational level of the general mass of the people been raised? How has education been carried out in the countryside and in the urban factories?

Hinton: In the first place, by the development of universal primary education. The goal of the Chinese, I think, is to try to get universal ten-year schooling, which would be equivalent to our primary and junior high schools.

In the villages, some of them have six-year, some of them have seven-year

schools. Some of the more advanced brigades have ten-year schools. All of the children are going. For instance, in Long Bow in 1948 there were only 30 kids in school, and that was during the land reform. Today in Long Bow there are over 400 kids in school. And that's typical, it's in a rather ordinary brigade. They're studying science, geography, language, agriculture — things that are useful to them. The teachers are paid as brigade members; they're getting a workman's share. They're not paid by the county or by the province. They're not in a system separate from the people. It's like what we call community control...

Daily: What kind of education do workers and peasants have outside of school?

Hinton: Well, they all have political study, which is an education in itself. I worked in the locomotive works for a couple of weeks and joined in their study. It was at the time when there was an editorial summarizing Fifty Years of the History of the Chinese Communist Party. We studied it, and the discussion was very lively. Every worker in China probably belongs to a study group like that. They'll study different

things, but that's an important part of education.

Technically, they have, as I have said, short courses, night school, technical teams, research teams. A worker who's interested can easily do a lot of technical study. For instance, in the locomotive factory, they had a team developing a diesel locomotive. It was a what the Chinese call a three-in-one team: workers, technicians, and cadre. Those people who were assigned to it designed and built from scratch this diesel, and they had to research the whole field of diesel engineering. Then there was a high school run by the factory. Some of the older workers can sign up for regular high school courses — reading, learning to write, mathematics.

And always in universities there are groups of older people, older men and women, who are sent by their plant or their commune to master some particular subject. It isn't just young people of college age who go, but older people are also chosen to go.

So, there is a lot of opportunity to study. You have a feeling in China that everyone is studying. It isn't just a feeling, it's a fact.

by The Phantom Runner

Phantom's career submerges

The following story is true... only the clothes have been changed (after all, it happened six months ago!) to protect the meek of nose.

Oxford, England... I suppose it was inevitable. I suppose, when you get right down to its grimy depths, I deserved it... but asked for it? No way kid.

Two days before, a tall, staid, reserved, conservative and lifeless Torontonion i.e. a typical member of that herd, one George MacKenzie, had patronizingly admonished me "You know Phantom (actually, he never would've had smaltz to call me by anything but my proper name) running in the dark can be dangerous."

Inside me I waged this terrific battle not to laugh in his oh so ever serious face. I mean, what could conceivably happen to a guy prancing along the lifeless streets of this mortuary, sometimes called a town, even if said prancing did occur at 2 am? Little did I know... as I walked away from ol' Mack I snickered at his prudence, his propriety, his lack of daring, his funny clothes.

Two nights later... running... running along the riverbank in the backdepths of this town... feeling good... something wet beneath my feet... must be a puddle... and then falling, sinking, DROWNING in an ocean of water.

Jeez, I had run into the river. I had only one thought, and that was how long it would take them to figure out how this track-suited nut, untouched of late by human hands, had drowned. They'd shake their heads at the suggestion... they'd realize the truth... and they'd laugh. That sudden realization infuriated me, and the force of my infuriation shot through my every nerve, propelling my body upwards to the point where my head was now above water. After two tries at "help", I realized that at 2 am in the middle of nowhere, that wasn't the answer.

I was going down for the second time and since I didn't know whether it was for good, I had to quickly choose what could conceivably be my last utterance on this globe. I chose the library

classic (in its original dialect):

'O George MacKenzie

Ya Kinna scroo ya sylph'

Down, down, down... this had to be it. I thought of all the things that I'd left undone in the world... the books I hadn't read... the girls I hadn't kissed... the rivers I hadn't A-bombed. But wait, coming up... one Phantom Runner on the rocks... my head bobbed

unsteadily above the surface... a duck came bleating by, chastizing me for introducing some ripples into his dreams. If I could only manage to pull myself onto that guard (ahem!) rail... my brand new, scarlet, all absorbent track suit felt like it had soaked up twenty pounds of water (it had)... just a little closer... uh, uh, attaboy.

Sports

It was over, almost... except for the two mile walk (I had resolved never to run anywhere again) in soaking clothes and near freezing temperatures back to my room, hoping that passing motorists wouldn't notice the wet

hair, the already rusty stopwatch, the twenty pounds of dripping water.

Ya know, I never related the events of that evening to ol' George (le maudit) MacKenzie... and ya better believe I'm never gonna.

Housman

"Shoulder the sky my lad, and drink your ale".

(Last Poems)

Shakespeare

"For a quart of ale is a dish for a king".

(The Winter's Tale)

Borrow

"Good ale, the true and proper drink..."

(Lavengro)

Browning

"There they are, my fifty men and women".

(One Word More)



poetic justice

Brewed in Quebec by Labatt Brewery Ltd.



SINCE A MIDNIGHT ROMP by noted sportswriter "The Phantom Runner" came to a near tragic ending in an English waterhole, he has taken up safer sports like balancing footballs on his head.

by diane allison and lewis gottlieb

Redmen fade to anonymity

Hockey is the number one sport in Canada, but you would never know it at McGill. The 1973 edition of Team McGill completed their regular season at the end of February to the virtual non-recognition of McGill students. The season was not particularly exciting for the Redmen skaters but a few things were notable and deserve attention.

First of all, any team that managed only one victory in the 1971-72 season could not help but improve in '72-'73. The Redlegs did improve, 600% worth, in that they garnered 6 wins this year, and were getting progressively stronger as the season closed.

In the six team Quebec college hockey league comprised of McGill, Sir George, Loyola, Royal Military College, Sherbrooke University and University of Quebec at Trois Rivières, the championship was never really in doubt. Most knowledgeable hockey fans knew that either of the two powerhouses, Loyola or Sir George, would with the league title and advance to the national playoffs. Loyola defeated Sir George 9-4 in the Quebec final, after Sir George had lost star forward

Mark Sewchuk through a leg injury he suffered in a hockey game between the college all-stars and the Quebec junior hockey league all-stars.

McGill's representative in the all star game was Jim Webster, a brilliant forward who scored one of the college team's goals in the tight contest won by the Quebec juniors 5-4.

The Bob O'Reilly affair is also something to remember from this past season. An early season game with the Sir George Georgians developed into a full scale brawl, with O'Reilly, a standout McGill defenseman, and Bob Hattem the main participants. Hattem's brother in the stands didn't like what was happening so he leaned over the boards and tugged at O'Reilly whereupon O'Reilly led a charge into the stands to make the acquaintance of Hattem's brother and other friendly characters. In any event, when the smoke cleared, O'Reilly was tagged for a two month suspension, and the McGill defense corps was weakened considerably.

Before the Christmas break the Redmen became embroiled in

another controversy. Coach Dave Dies was accused of "conflict of interest" due to the fact that he was a member of an organization named "Pro Sports" which counsels amateur players concerning their entry into pro hockey. Among the group of players that his organization advises are members of opposition college teams. Thus, by encouraging certain star collegians to jump to the pros, Coach Dies would also be weakening the teams they jumped from. Opposition coaches, on becoming aware of the situation, pressured Coach Dies to either quit his post at "Pro Sports" or depart from behind the Redmen bench. Coach Dies chose the former, and his assistant, Herb Madill, took over the coaching position.

Under Madill, the Redmen jelled considerably. With Bob O'Reilly back in the fold, the defense began to stand up. Gerard Pacquin, the goalie who played part of the season, showed a quick glove hand and style around the net. Among the forwards, Jim Webster, Toby O'Brien and Frank Belvedere played some exceptional hockey.



by don dubad

Curlers win QUAA trophy

Not to be outdone by the women, the McGill Men's Curling Team, composed of skip Lawren Steventon, third Jean Lespérance, second Al McNutt, and lead Steve Ducat, won their second straight QUAA Curling Championship. This marks the second year in a row that McGill has gone undefeated in the competition.

This year the tournament was played over two weekends since there are now two divisions. On the first weekend, that of Feb. 3 and 4, the two divisions had their own round-robins with the top two teams of each division going to the finals the following weekend.

While SGWU and RMC were qualifying in their division, McGill traveled to St. Jean to meet CMR, Loyola, and Bishops in their division. Playing on the crooked ice of the CFB St. Jean Curling Club, McGill first swept by CMR (9-9) and then stoned Loyola (13-4).

Knowing that they had already qualified for the finals, and with those incredibly cheap bar prices in mind (beer \$0.30 and hard liquor \$0.45), the McGill Team suggested to Bishops that they cancel their game. Bishops, hav-

ing already been eliminated through losses to Loyola and CMR, and mindful of the fact that they had been beaten by two teams that had been thoroughly outclassed by McGill, agreed. Thus, while Loyola was beating CMR for the other spot in the finals, the McGill squad was keeping the barman company.

One fact that may be of interest to the liberated reader is that there is only one dressing room for men and women in the up-to-date St. Jean Curling Club.

The following Friday, Feb. 9 (it took the team that long to recover from the weekend before), McGill, SGWU, RMC, and Loyola met at the Royal Montreal Curling Club for the finals. McGill was drawn against Sir George for their first game (this was supposed to be the TV Sir George "Game of the Week", but a Sir George technician somehow forgot to take the lens cap off). TV Sir George drew a blank, which was a lot more than their curling team could manage. It was felt that SGWU would provide the strongest threat to the defending champs, but the opposition never materialized as McGill won handily: the score was 6-1. An easy, non-memorable win (I think

the score was 11-2) followed against RMC.

The high point of the competition followed, as Sir George hosted a fine beer and cheese reception. The following day the McGill rink officially clinched the QUAA Championship with a final victory over Loyola. SGWU was second with two wins and one loss, followed by Loyola with one win and RMC with none.

Unlike the women, the male curlers have no national competition experience to explain their convincing victories. However, their fine play was, no doubt, due to their desire to acquire another pair of those little cuff-links, in the shape of the QUAA symbol, that they received last year. Ducat was heard to say the new cuff-links would be just in time as the old ones were leaving rust marks on all his shirt sleeves and he was afraid of developing gangrene of the wrists.

After the game, the trophy was presented by the mascot of the Sir George Club, Lucky George Tan. The empty bottle of Molson's Export will be on display in the lobby of the Currie Gym until the janitor decides to throw it out or collect two cents on it.

Play-by-play

by allan wolfe

Since this is the last Play-by-Play for this year's run of the Daily, I would like to both review some of the items I have touched upon during the year, and hit one new base.

Review

Football: Yes, I still love the Canadian brand of football better than the American. I still believe that our rules force the ball to be played more, thus making the spectacle more enjoyable for the fan. I desperately hope that the National Football League will not invade Canada, for this would kill the CFL. Long live Canadian Football!!!

Hockey: I am still against the most stupid of rules in college hockey; the one which says that a player called for fighting receives a major penalty and a game misconduct. To eliminate fighting from hockey is to try and take all the aggressiveness out of the sport. To allow it to the degree of the WHA (World Hockey Association) is just as ridiculous. The best rule is still the "third-man-in" rule of the NHL. Now if only the NHL could stop thinking of its pocketbook, and get back to providing us with the type of game that used to pack the Forum all the time.

I would still like to see the VTR ruling, that I proposed in my column of 24 November, 1972, be passed in all professional sports. That is (to save you looking it up) that the video replay facilities of the TV station telecasting the game be used, under control, to help the officials, and eliminate unnecessary interruptions in play. For instance, Mickey Redmond's goal, as written up in the Weekend Magazine a few weeks back; and the disputed goal of Jacques Lemaire last Wednesday night. If each team had, let's say, three chances to consult the VTR, the game would proceed much faster, as much time would be saved just watching the replay. However, should a team not want to waste one of their replay chances, the game would proceed because there would be no argument. Fanciful idea, yes, but quite sensible when you think about it.

Baseball: That's Arthur Silber's department.

Basketball: That I can do without.

Curling: That I have had to do without, unfortunately.

Something New

Soccer: I have written once about soccer in Montreal, a hurried column, set to coincide with the Montreal Olympique Season Ticket Blitz Day. I expect and hope that it went well. Soccer is a beautiful sport and should take well to Montreal. After all, it is the most widely played sport in the world. But to take in Montreal and North America, it must make a few changes.

My proposals are two. First that they allow unlimited substitution. To this I have received accusations ranging from a lack of knowledge of the game to insanity on the highest level. "They" say that the new players would take too long to get into the game, etc. etc. Bull-roar, hogwash, oater and tuttle nonsense. Unlimited substitution would bring fresh legs into the game at times when they are needed; for that extra spurt for the tying or winning goal.

Second I would like to see the keeping of the time played taken out of the hands of the referee and placed with a timekeeper at the sidelines. No need to explain that; is there? And it should be stop time. Now, when a team is ahead, a player can easily go down on a fake injury, which the referee realizes is fake, but the time runs on. The team behind has just that much less time to catch up. If it was stop time, we would eliminate a lot of these unnecessary and annoying stoppages in play.

Add unlimited substitution and stop time to the game and you will get many more North American fans out to the game. Though they will still have to be educated to the other rules of the game.

Since the Daily will not be publishing after this issue, I invite replies to the soccer suggestions at Radio McGill. I can be reached there generally on Mondays and Fridays between three and six in the afternoon. Other than that, perhaps we shall run into each other at Jarry Parc or at the Autostade. Whatever, enjoy your summer, and good luck in the future.

by dowson o'batt

Rugby: yesterday and tomorrow

Rugby was actually played last Fall, a fact known to 20 players, 33 girls, 2 dogs and the McGill Market "Beer delivered". It's nothing new since rugby has been played at McGill since 1862, and has continued to be played as pure rugby while a group branched off and started playing football, a US modification. USA!

What is also not known is that McGill won the QUAA rugby championship, beating Macdonald Col-

lege 15-9 and 27-0, and College Militaire Royal 14-9 and 16-0. In addition the team played five exhibition matches, one against the Quebec champion Town of Mt. Royal, and one against Queen's U, last year's QUAA champions. Unfortunately McGill lost both games by the narrow margins of 8-0 and 9-7.

Plans are already underway for arranging a more interesting schedule for Fall 1973: in addi-

tion to the matches against Quebec schools participating in rug-

by, it is expected that matches against Vermont U and Norwich U in the States will be featured. As well as matches against local senior clubs.

The squad will lose a few players through graduation and, to coin a phrase all positions are open. All McGill students, undergrads and post-graduates, interested in participating are invited to attend practices, which begin in early September 1973.

Previous experience is not required: the Kindly Old Coach will see to it that beginners are drilled in the fundamentals.

Animal qualities, useful in this game, will develop gradually: the opponents will see to that.

Beer swilling capacity and rugby songs will be picked up as the season progresses.

Results are guaranteed: if at the end of the season a player is not satisfied, he will be returned to his mother intact.

If the reader is not sold by this bit of soft-sell, he should get in touch with the Kindly Old Coach, Prof. Covo, Room 359, Engineering Building, for some hard-sell.

EDITOR REQUIRED

The Athletics Department requires an Editor for its 1973-74 Sports Tabloid. Four issues of the tabloid will be published during the next academic year.

Qualifications

Experience in

- * Sports reporting
- * Layout
- * Photography

Please apply in writing stating qualifications and experience, to

Bob Dubeau
Program Director
Athletics Department
475 Pine Ave W.
Montreal, 230, Que.

We Specialize in:
Student Summer Tours to

**EUROPE,
ISRAEL,
NORTH AFRICA**

**From \$190⁰⁰
open return
flight**

**Camping
(groups or individuals)
Cycling
Busing**



**Take Advantage of
Low Youth and Student Fares ***
by calling us

VOYAGES



TRAVEL

5450 Cote des Neiges, Suite 420

735-4528

- *Valid for one year
- *Student until 30 years
- Student Eurailpass Available
- For Youth fares you can land in one city and return from another.
- Car rentals at reduced rates

REDMEN FOOTBALL —PROMOTION

The Redmen are looking for an individual, or group of individuals, who would accept the responsibility for developing and implementing a promotion program designed to fill Molson Stadium with a fun-loving varsity football crowd for the '73 season.

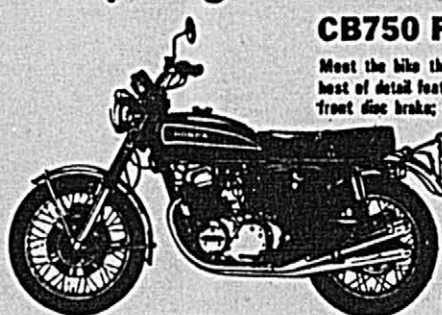
Any interested party is asked to contact Head Coach Charlie Baillie at 684-7172, or Diane Dubeau, McGill Athletics Office - 392-4730, as soon as possible.

**Now is the time
to buy a Bike from
HONDA CITY**
spring is 'round the corner

CB750 FOUR

Meet the bike that started the big multi-cylinder invasion. Its best of detail features include a wet weather shroud on the big front disc brake; and endless drive chain with no weak links; cented instruments; warning-light paint; seat and helmet locks; rear sprocket shield; electric starting, etc.

\$1999.



CB350

Is a smooth, dependable HONDA 4-stroke engine with single overhead cam; a tough 5-speed gearbox with ratios perfectly matched to engine performance. Check the new front end set-up that now includes front disc brake. At the rear, a passenger grab rail has been added and the styling has been changed also, to give this bike a crisper big look all around.

\$1029.



ST90

Is the Minicycle you need to go — anywhere. OHC 4-stroke engine, wide-ratio 3 speed gearbox. Big 14" spoked wheels, full hydraulic suspension front and rear, upswept exhaust. Truly the best Mini from HONDA.

\$479.



MIGHTY TO MINI - HONDA HAS IT ALL
HONDA CITY LTD.

1624 ST. CATHERINE ST. W. 932-1173
(near GUY)

6260 DECARIE BLVD. 735-2255
(near VAN HORNE)



**OLD
McGILL
'73**

**GRADUATE
PHOTOS**

LAST CHANCE
TO HAVE YOUR
GRADUATION
PICTURE TAKEN

PHONE
844-7745
FOR AN
APPOINTMENT
NOW

**CONTRIBUTIONS
WANTED**

POETRY
SHORT STORIES
PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
GRAPHICS
ARE
WELCOME

NIGEL GIBSON
EDITOR

OFFICE HOURS 10-12 NOON
UNION B 44



**OLD
McGILL
'73**

by Joan Mandell

Sports Notes

Wreath around the city

The Olympics originated in Greece over 2000 years ago, as a competition of war skills. Only the free Greeks were permitted to participate: women and slaves were not allowed to take part.

The Olympics are coming to Montreal in the summer of '76.

The Canadian "people" asked for them.

In a survey taken by the Gazette in January, the majority of Québécois thought that the money to be spent on the games would be better spent elsewhere. The majority of Montrealers in the survey, though, wanted the Olympics to come. The Olympics are not being brought to Canada by those who will inevitably pay through taxes or by being subject to urban negligence.

They are being brought, says an article in Maclean's, for the pleasure and greed of "those who matter... building businessman, merchants, the Olympic hierarchy, sports barons, 'progress politicians' and so on."

What these people have to gain is obvious.

Most of the money to be made will go to big-business builders and to the others mentioned, as well as to mass media advertisers, a few athletes, hotel owners. — They are the real winners in the Olympics.

And the loser: the diseased city of Montreal. In a city where half the inner city school children are physically ill, where half the low rent housing must be renovated to be saved, where 20% of the population is below the "poverty level", the Olympics are just a "Vaisseau d'Or".

The games won't bring prosperity as some would have us believe; they will bring an artificial, temporary rise in unemployment and a lasting inflation. Future low cost housing development will have to be curtailed until after the games. St. Henri and St. Jacques look worse now than they did before Expo '67.

Social services in the city have been cut by expenditures for Expo. Drapeau still owes the Federal government \$123 million. In spite of that, he proposes to spend

\$310 million on the Olympics, but since each Olympics in the past has outdone in splendour of the one preceding it, the total cost may eventually be closer to the \$600 million figure of Munich. This, in a city where only \$12.3 million is spent for an environment clogged up by industrial sewage.

While there will be ample sports facilities built for the Olympics, there is currently a shortage of facilities for the people of Montreal. The public needs more swimming pools, playgrounds, skating rinks, etc.

We will get future use of the sports facilities as well as the use of the apartments to be built for the athletes and press correspondents — just as in Mexico and Munich.

In both those places, high-rise dwellings loom vacant because no one can afford to live in them. In Munich, the government is subsidizing the rents on hundreds of empty housing units.

Who will actually attend the games? Tickets in Munich cost \$16 per event. The games might as well be in Munich again. The majority of Montrealers will just see them on TV. The Olympics are yet another example of blatant luxury for the few, at the expense of the many.

How will the games be financed? The Montreal Olympics Organizing Committee hopes to have a perfectly balanced budget. Drapeau promises that "the Montreal Olympics can no more have a deficit than a man can have a baby." This statement comes from a man that has fathered the financial catastrophe known as Expo.

The Committee's budget assumes that the sale of Olympic coins will net at least \$250 million. Olympic Commissioner Roger Rousseau has declined to say exactly how that figure has been reached, yet has admitted that federal government officials feel that the figure is \$100 million too high. The budget is suspicious and unclear; and parts are quite dishonest. For instance, the cost of security police needed out-

side the stadium area has been left out of the budget as "Montreal expenses" by Rousseau.

The other side to the Olympics story is the games themselves.

Do athletes come from around the world to spread goodwill and sportsmanship in the name of the noble principle of amateurism, or is this just rhetoric? Are the Olympics really a quest for excellence and perfection, bringing all nations together in peace? In 1968 in Mexico, competition was not interrupted as the police gunned down hundreds of student demonstrators. In Munich, the Palestinians did not kill the "Olympic spirit" — they just made the political implications of the games obvious. They, and to a lesser extent the black Americans in the games, showed the Olympics up for what they really are.

The idea of an Olympic spirit, one of friendship and laughter and the beauty of human action should not be neglected. Unfortunately the games do not follow this ideal. They are geared to fiercely competitive rivalry between countries, with the spotlight falling after each event on an individual bemedalled to the tune of national anthems, flags and uniforms. A medal means victory for self or nation rather than a successful struggle to overcome past limits of physical expression.

The Olympics are symbolic of the state of the world. There can never be a truly internationalistic feeling in sports until there is equality among all the countries of the world.

Abby Hoffman, a Canadian Olympic athlete, speaking on CBC's "Concern", looks forward to the 1976 games in Montreal, but has said that she would not want them if they would be held "at the expense of others." George Radwanski of the Gazette worries that energy spent on the games cannot be spent elsewhere. Both of their assumptions ignore the fact that money and power now is not in the hands of the people.

How much low-cost housing would be built in the next three years even without the Olympics?

This question should also be asked of Mayor Drapeau, who has set himself up as the leader of the "people's Olympics," tossing his constituents a few tidbits, but mostly stuffing them with mythology. In Colorado, in a state-wide referendum, the Olympics were voted out of the U.S. The people of Montreal should organize to prevent the Olympics and not be fooled as they were by Expo. In 1974, civic elections could perhaps prevent the disaster, disproving the statement in Maclean's that "most Canadian people will go along with almost anything... it's reasonable to expect there won't be any trouble that can't be handled."

The Olympics are proof that we care less for the poor and oppressed of the world and about international harmony than for the "glory and money circuses for the benefit of a few."



Greek...

continued from page 8

went on trial for "insulting authorities".

Although a former Prime Minister and other prominent politicians testified on behalf of the students, eight of the defendants received eight to eleven month sentences, which however, were suspended on condition of no further arrest. Nevertheless, these students now face the army draft under the regime's new decree.

"This trial is being conducted under conditions of terrorism," one lawyer stated at the time. "Even the lawyers are being harassed by the Security Police."

Despite the regime's attempts at repression, the strike move-

ment continued to spread. On February 19, the day after the trial, law, medicine, and philosophy students at the University of Athens demonstrated in solidarity with the Polytechnical students, while at the Polytechnical Institute, hundreds gathered to cheer the release of the "insulting" eleven. The regime responded by closing the University of Athens "for repairs".

On February 21, the students made their most audacious and important move yet. Five thousand of them occupied the University of Athens. Despite repeated clashes with police, the students have been able to continue the occupation up till now.

The actions of the students in Athens have evidently buoyed the new resistance movement elsewhere, and a panicky regime

is becoming more and more brutal in its repression. On February 27, five students were killed by police during a demonstration in Salonika, although the regime has not even admitted that any students are dead.

The latest news from Greece, smuggled out by the underground, is that 70 students were arrested last Friday at the University of Patras and sent to prison. It is clear that many more students than the 97 admitted by the regime have been jailed since the beginning of this year.

It is also clear that, despite the escalating repression, and despite the dictatorship's reputation for murder and torture of dissidents since its seizure of power, the students are by no means ready to give in.



by ken abramovitch and fulvio bussandri

Medicine wins intramural hockey championship

Medicine I are the new champions of intramural ice hockey. As predicted, they won the two out of three game series from Engineering I; two games to one.

In the first game played last Monday, the Engineers definitely were not ready for the encounter. Med I, after controlling the play for five minutes, got a goal from Uldis Auders at 6:45 of the first period. This proved to be the winning goal for Med I. Other marksmen for Med I were Mike Thomasin with two, Al Patterson and Steve "Roderique" Johnston with one each. The final score was 5-0. The Engineers were totally outplayed and on one powerplay couldn't even get the puck out of their own end.

In the second game the Engineers came out fired up. Right from the opening faceoff they layed on the muscle. It didn't help Med I much having to use substitute goalie Bob Bertrand, who was diagnosed to be suffering from "buck" fever. At game's end the Engineers' offensive had paid off, giving them a 4-2 victory and taking the series to a third and final game.

In the third game the Engineers came out hitting again and at 6:10 of the first period Brian Wallace got an unassisted goal to give the Engineers a 1-0 lead. At 14:10 of the first period, with Engineer Gary Elgar in the penalty box for boarding, Irwin Goldstein found the mark for Med I making the score 1-1.

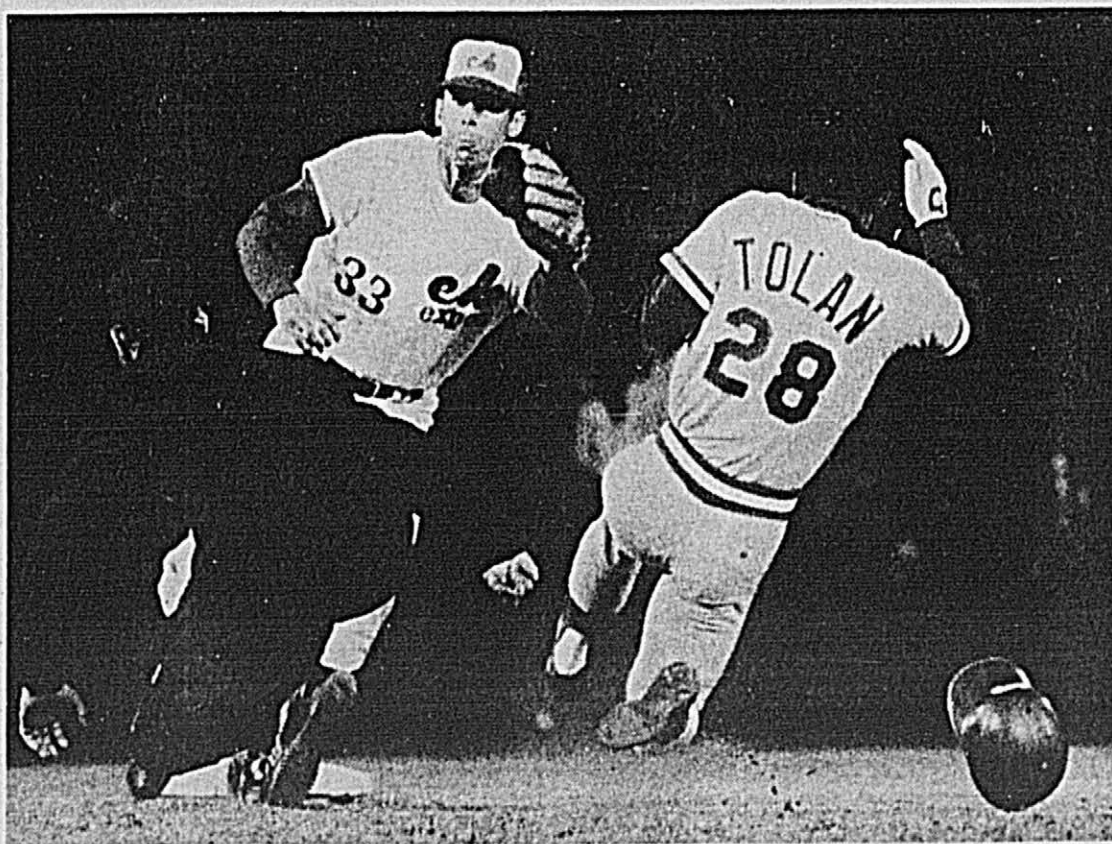
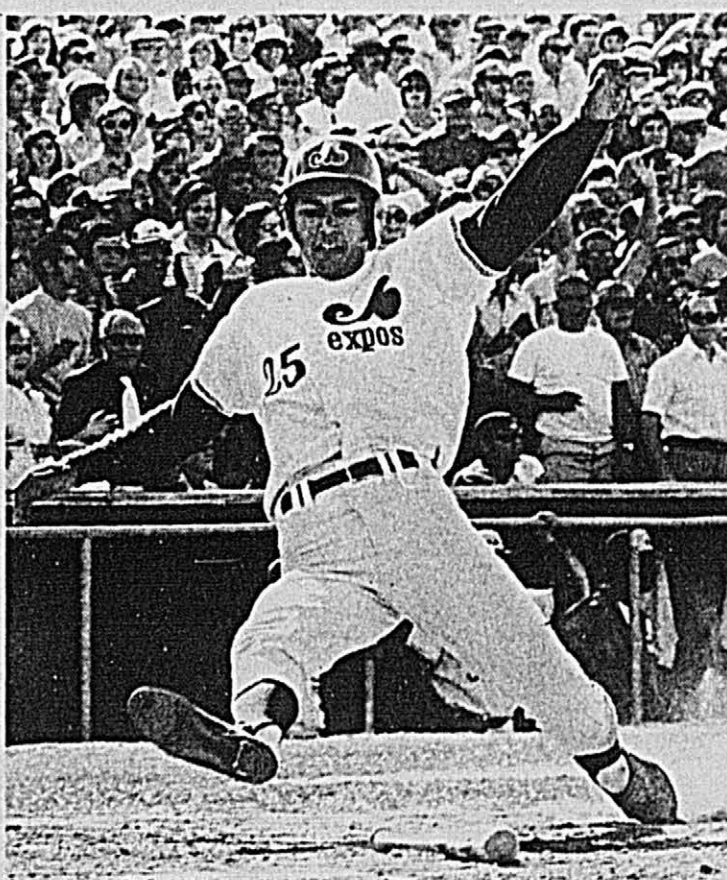
It didn't take long for Roderique Johnston to score unassisted what proved to be the winning goal for Med I. He did it at the eleven second mark of the second period. Med I didn't let up and at 10:10 Mike Lemelin put the icing on the cake, and the championship, by notching the third and final

goal of the game. Any hopes Engineering had of catching up were dimmed when they got a bench penalty and another silly elbowing penalty in the final ten minutes.

In conclusion, we would like to thank all those people involved in running intramural hockey; Rick Morgan, Bob And Diane Du-beau, all referees, timers, equipment managers, rink attendants, etc. for running such a successful season of intramural ice hockey.

EXTRA TAPINGS: Thirty hockey sweaters (seven dollars each) and various other pieces of equip-

ment were stolen from the intramural department. On account of this the chances of equipment being supplied next year are greatly jeopardized. It's a lot easier to have the equipment supplied than to lug it up to the arena yourself. Let's hope that the intramural department will give you players another chance next season. However, if more equipment is stolen next year, forget about having any hockey equipment supplied. The Blades won the intramural open league championship. They defeated the Piece Seekers 2-1.....



WITH ONE OF THE BEST pitching staffs in the National League, the Montreal Expos are expecting to improve on their fifth place finish of last season. With improved hitting they could even challenge in their division.

Baseball Review

by arthur silber

In last Tuesday's column I predicted that the Montreal Expos would finish 5th in the National League's Eastern Division. I would like to recant and say the Expos will finish fourth, with a possibility of third before all the action is over.

In right field, the Expos have a very solid performer in Ken Singleton. In his first full year Ken hit .274 with 14 home runs and 50 RBI's, and led the club with 77 runs scored. 1973 should be the year Kenny puts it all together.

The centre and left field positions are wide open, with newcomer Jorge Roque (pronounced Roh-Kay) and veteran Ron Fairly holding the inside tracks on the respective jobs. Roque is a fine Major League prospect and came to the Expos in a trade with the St. Louis Cardinals for catcher Tim McCarver. Ron Fairly just refuses to get older. Last year Mr. Clutch won the Expos Triple Crown, hitting .278 with 17 HR's and 68 ribbies. At the age of 35 it isn't too much to expect another season like 1972 from Ron. Others in the running for outfield jobs are Ron Woods, Clyde Mashore and Jim Fahey. Woods packs a lot of power for a little guy, as indicated by his 10 home runs in just 221 at bats. He should see a lot of pinch hit duty this coming season.

At first the Expos are set for years to come with potential superstar Mike Jorgensen. Jorgy is already recognized as an outstanding fielder as evidenced by his .995 fielding average. Last year Mike couldn't fulfill his batting potential because of repeated Marine Corps Reserve duties throughout the season. He hit .231 with 13 home runs and 47 ribbies. Look for Mike to double those figures in 1973.

Second base is in the capable hands of Ron Hunt. Ron is slowing down in the field, but if he hits like he did in 1971, getting on base 261 times for a remarkable .409 percentage, it will more than make up for his defensive deficiencies.

Tim Foli's play at shortstop last year was perhaps the biggest surprise of the season for the Expos. Timmy covers a lot of territory in the field and has a rifle arm, perhaps the best in baseball. Tim's batting credentials are most impressive considering it was his first full season in the Majors. He led the Expos in games played with 149, at bats with 540, and was second with 130 hits and 11 stolen bases. He was also second in the NL with 16 sacrifice bunts.

Bob Bailly, the Expos hard hitting third baseman, could make the difference for the Expos this season. If "Beetles" hits like he did in 1970, i.e. 28 HR's with 84 RBI's and a .287 average in just 352 at bats, then watch out! With these statistics, projected over a whole season, Bob would hit close to 35 HR's and drive in over 100 runs.

Defensively, the Expos catching, with Terry Humphrey and John Baccabella, is better than average. Offensively though, they need considerable improvement.

The pride of the Montreal Expos has to be their pitching staff. Any manager in the league would covet the arms of Bill Stoneman, Mike Torrez, Balor Moore and Ernie McAnally, the Expos' front four pitchers. Torrez led the Expos staff with a 16-12 won-lost record and had a good 3.33 ERA. Bill Stoneman capped off a fine season with a no-hitter against the New York Mets. His record was 12-14 with an excellent 2.98 ERA — Bill also led the Expos pitchers with 171 strikeouts. Following Stony in the rotation is the young lefthander Balor Moore. Balor started the season at Quebec City but pitched so well (5-3, 0.63 ERA) that he was recalled by the Expos and in just over a half season compiled a record of 9-9, with 161 strikeouts in 148 innings pitched. Ernie McAnally had an off season with a 6-15 record, although he had a good ERA of 3.81. Ernie should rebound this season with the kind he had in 1971, when he won 11 and lost 12, but was 10-4 after the All-Star break. These four pitchers all have the potential to win 20 games.

The Expos have perhaps the best reliever in all of baseball. This past season Mike Marshall emerged as the Expos MVP with a record of 14-8, with 18 saves and an ERA of 1.78. The Expos have two other very capable relievers in Tom Walker, 2-2, 2.88; and John Stromayer, 1-2, 3.51. The long relief men will be Steve Renko, Pat Jarvis and Dale Murray.

The outlook for the Expos this coming season, barring any trades, looks very bright. With their pitching, and with a revival at bat by Bob Bailly, the Expos are guaranteed a fourth place finish.

100% cotton
LONG TOPS
from India
5.99
...come see our other models!



IMPORT BAZAAR
DOWNTOWN 866-6166
St. Catherine & Peel

...just in...
PEACOCK FEATHERS
from .29 to .49



each bunch from
.99 - 1.29
all colours...



DRIED FLOWERS
...comes in plastic-bagged bunches, or in pre-arranged arrangements, colour segregated bunches, according to species.

22% wool
78% cotton

small: **4.99**
medium: **9.99**
large: **16.99**



hand-made ... from India ...
NUMDHA RUGS

hand-blown
BEER MUGS



a great decoration, or bush cutter.



KUKHRIE ... from India
... 12" long ... **6.99**

hand-blown in Mexico
from Mexico!
1.69



4.99
OIL LAMPS
...we have scented oils to match.

HEWLETT - PACKARD CALCULATORS SEMINAR

Tuesday, March 20 - MacDonald
Engineering Bldg. # 275 9 AM - 6 PM

Wednesday, March 21 - MacIntyre
Medical Bldg. Room 1027 - 9AM - 12PM

NOTE: These lectures are mainly of
interest to the Teaching Staff and Graduate Students.

HILLEL

Reservations for
Passover Meals
are requested
April 16-23 do not delay
For further information 845-9171 - 10 A.M. - 4 P.M.
3460 Stanley

Take advantage of the low transatlantic
fares available on ABC flights:

Montreal - London return as low
as **\$179.00**
Montreal - Paris return as low
as **\$189.00**

for information and reservation please contact:

McGregor Travel Co. Ltd.,
3 Place Ville Marie or 1373 Greene Ave
Montreal, Que.

Telephone: 861-1161

3,100 CANADIANS ATTENDING THE
CANADA-USSR HOCKEY GAMES
IN MOSCOW
gave it a 10-minute standing ovation

THE GREAT moscow CIRCUS



KOSMOS,
death defying aerialists
Incredible
PERFORMING BEARS
BREATHTAKING
gymnasts and acrobats
Unbelievable
Strongman JUGGLER
DAREDEVIL horseback riders



Sensational
ROLLER SKATING champions

ARENA MAURICE-RICHARD

MARCH 22 - APRIL 7 (except Mondays) 8:00 P.M.
Matinees Sat. & Sun. 2:30 P.M.

Tickets \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3. Half rate on \$6 tickets
Fri. eves & Sat. matinees: Children - Golden Age.

ON SALE: CCA, 1822 Sherbrooke West (basement) &
Mail Orders with stamped-return envelope - cheque
CHARGEX 932-2234

COMMUNITY ARTS STUDIO

1585 St. Lawrence Blvd.
(Corner de Maisonneuve)

OPENING MARCH 22
to APRIL 7th

every Thurs. thru Sat.
8:30 p.m.

"FACES"

A play in mime

"VINCE GRIFFIN"

Folksinger/Guitarist

RESERVATIONS: 844-8781

TONY AWARD—BEST ACTOR
N. Y. DRAMA CRITICS' CIRCLE—SPECIAL CITATION
"One of the treasures of the American Theatre".
—Life Magazine

HAL HOLBROOK "MARK TWAIN TONIGHT!"



SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST
AT 8:30 P.M.

TICKETS: 3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50



SALLE WILFRID-PELLETIER
PLACE DES ARTS, Montréal 129 (Québec) Tél. 842-2112

McGill Film Society



PERFORMANCE (With Mick Jagger)

Wed. Mar. 21 (7:00 and 9:30 PM)

INVASION OF THE BODY SNATCHERS

Friday, Mar. 23 (7:00 and 9:30 PM)

McCABE & MRS. MILLER

(Warren Beatty & Julie Christie)

Sat. Mar. 24 (7:00 and 9:30 PM)

SILENT SERIES - HAXAN

(WITCHCRAFT THROUGH THE AGES)
Dir. Benjamin Christensen*

Wed. Apr. 4 (7:30 PM)

THRONE OF BLOOD**

Dir. Akira Kurosawa

Fri. April 6 (7:30 PM)

TRAFFIC (France, 1970)

(J. Tati)

Sat. April 7 (7:00 and 9:30 PM)

To Be Announced

Wed April 11

HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce and
Richard Greene

SUSPICION

(dir. Alfred Hitchcock with Cary
Grant, Joan Fontaine)

Friday, April 13 (9:30 PM)

LAST PICTURE SHOW

(dir. by G. Bogdanovich)

Sat. April 14 (7:00 PM and 9:30 PM)

All shows are in Leacock 132

Except* - Frank Dawson Auditorium
**- Union Ballroom

Admission: 50¢ except Saturdays, 75¢



DRUG AID CLINIC

Anyone interested call

Loren Hicks
482-2791



Saidye Bronfman Centre
of the YM-YWHA
5170 Cote St. Catherine Road

MUSIC THE MONTREAL CHAMBER MUSIC PLAYERS of the

Saidye Bronfman Centre
Cello Piano Recital, Michael Kilburn, André Savois
Sunday, March 25th at 8:30 P.M.
Public Cordially Invited Information: 739-2301

Are You a half-baked psychologist who aspires to know the workings of the human mind (i.e. an undergraduate psy. student)?

Do You Have Visions of pursuing a career in the ubiquitous field of psychology (i.e. becoming a professional half-baked psychologist)?

Do You Suffer From 1) a general lack of information as to what it is that psychologists do, the type of jobs that are offered in the various areas of psychology, what it takes to get into graduate school, where contemporary psychology is leading, what you can expect to get out of the undergraduate psychology program 2) unfulfilled expectations?

Psychology Students Union in conjunction with the ASUS Week, presents

"Psychology in Perspective"

- an informal panel discussion in which members of the psychology department, with interests in different areas of psychology, will discuss topics of specific and general interest to psychology students. An open discussion period will follow a brief talk by the panelists.

Time: Thursday, March 22 at 2:00 P.M.
Place: Stewart S1/3 (South Block)

If you have ideas or questions that need answers, this is a good time to share them with others.

Also, on Friday nite (8 pm) March 23 in the Union coffee lounge "Spring Fever Beer Bash". Invited guests include: S. Freud, I. Pavlov, B. Skinner, King Rat. A variety of Positive Reinforcements will be served, including live music provided by Trilogy.

DAVE'S SUPER DISCOUNT CO. AT THE

SHOWMART PRESENTS THE GREAT STOCK LIQUIDATION SALE

DAILY 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
THURS. & FRI. 10 A.M. TO 9 P.M.
SAT. 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

MARCH 15th

AND CONTINUES UNTIL
MARCH 24th

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FASHIONS

BAG JEANS	BAG PLAIDS	100% POLYESTER (STRETCH) PANTS	SWEATERS	BLOUSES
BAG CORDUROY	SHIRTS	BLAZERS	SPORTS JACKETS	

A giant sale like this comes along once in a lifetime. It's big. So big we're holding it in the Exhibition Hall of the Showmart. Nobody's ever brought together a collection of men's and women's slacks and jeans as fantastic as this. They're the latest Spring styles and shades. Including 100% polyester, worsteds, wools, cottons, and many others. Hurry in. Buys like these will go fast.

AND LISTEN FOR THE BIG SURPRISE BUYS TO BE ANNOUNCED OVER THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM!

SAVE UP TO

90%

PANTS & JEANS (Substandards) SALE PRICE 99¢ pi	LOW RISE PANTS & JEANS SALE PRICE Price Elsewhere Up To \$20 Save 26 to 38 1.98 pi	PANTS VELVETS & CORDS For Guys & Gals SALE PRICE Price Elsewhere Up To \$18 Save 26 to 38 3.98 pi	MEN'S SHIRTS & BLOUSES SALE PRICE Price Elsewhere Up To \$12 Save 5 to 11 3.98 pi
SWEATERS For Guys & Gals Sizes S.M.L. SALE PRICE Price Elsewhere Up To \$12 3.98 pi	MEN'S 100% POLYESTER Washable Stretch PANTS SALE PRICE Price Elsewhere Up To \$20 Save 26 to 44 4.98 pi	BAG PLAID PANTS For Guys & Gals SALE PRICE Price Elsewhere Up To \$20 Save 26 to 38 5.98 pi	SPORT JACKETS AND BLAZERS SALE PRICE Price Elsewhere Up To \$50 Save 38 to 44 \$22 pi

PLUS MANY OTHER FANTASTIC VALUES IN BLAZERS, SPORTS JACKETS ETC. TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

MAIN EXHIBITION HALL
SHOWMART

1650 BERRI ST. (Near De Maisonneuve)



